PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,427—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th Oct.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th „
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th „
† CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th „
† SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th „
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	10th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	21st Oct.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 3rd, 1898.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Capt. R. Nunome, 4,139 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on or about the 4th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th September, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

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REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Oct., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons. on the 4th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 6th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th October, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 8th October, 1898.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 8th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 8th October.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 15th October.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	20th Oct.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description; Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
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NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
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CHRISTMAS, 1898.

LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers :—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

	Stemer.	Date of sailing.
P. and O.	Arbia	5th November.
Anchor Line	Briannia	12th do.
P. and O.	Caldoni[illegible]	19th do.

NEW YEAPS DELIVERY

Anchor Line	Autralia	30th do.
P. and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES sbuld arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O.	Shanon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nuia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are inteded to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

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BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

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WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

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The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

	Rs.
1449.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	20
1445.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	25
1483.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case	40
1225.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
1385.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case	50
1425.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces	55
1356.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior	60
1397.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form	65
1432.—Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	45
1388A.—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "EMPEROR" Model, bent bar, Otagaon pull-out, polished Mounts	145
Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form, polished Mounts	160

OPERA GLASSES.

SIX LENS.

POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

1268.—Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, superior quality	5
1229.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts, with Sling and Compass, first quality, in Leather Pouch	6
1422.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar	28

TWELVE LENS.

1268A-13.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts	35
1268-15.— Do. do.	42
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Morocco Purses	from	2	8	2	12
Crocodile Purses	„	7	0	7	12

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	„	0	15
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Do. No. III	„	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	„	0	12
PEKOE DUST	„	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	8

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Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

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HIGHLAND ESTATE,—Coonoor. Elev. 6,590, Rain 70in. Acreage 70, in Tea abt. 40. Jat ybrid, Soil good. Factory (2-storied) Rs. 20,000. Adjoining planted Tea and reserve land for sale. Apply

E. C. DUFF,
Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

WROUGHT AND CAST SCRAP IRON, ENGINE SKELETON WHEELS, STEEL AND IRON TYRES AXLES TENDER STRAIGHT, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 5th October, for the purchase of any number out of Sixteen Lots of WROUGHT and CAST IRON, etc., now lying ready for inspection at the Company's Depot, Wari Bunder, Mazagaon, to be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent

Form of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent dose not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th September, 1898.

THE

NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL

IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE

and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,

1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes a discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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Bombay, 3rd Oct., 1898.

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BOMABAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 18th and 19th October 1898, for the purpose of BALLOTTING for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of Section 11 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898, in accordance with the Rules laid down by the Chamber for the election of Port Trustees.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st October 1898.

NOTICE.

DR. N. N. KATRAK will be in attendance at 219 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 9-30 A.M. and 11 A.M., daily, except SUNDAYS, for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of PROF. HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT against PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 3rd October, 1898.

NOTICE.

DR. A. G. VIEGAS will be in attendance at the house of Messrs. Vasantrao and Wamanrao Nana Moroba, at Chira Bazaar, between the hours of 7-30 & 8-30 A.M. daily, except SUNDAYS, for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Prof. HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT against PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 3rd October, 1898.

NOTICE.

DR. D. A. D'MONTE will be in attendance at Mahim Bazaar Dispensary, between the hours of 1 and 3 P.M. daily, except SUNDAYS for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT against PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 3rd October, 1898.

NOTICE.

DR. N. R. UMRIGAR will be in attendance at his Dispensary in Abdul Rehman Street, between the hours of 9 to 11 A.M. daily, except SUNDAYS, for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT against PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 3rd October, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RAMJEE MUNSEY, late of Chalisgam, in the Khandeish District, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

NENSEY MONSEY, brother of the said deceased and a paternal uncle and natural guardian of DHUNJEE RAMJEE, the minor son of the said deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Henry James Parsons, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 24th day of September in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
for Registrar.
D. B. BINNING,

The 24th day of September, 1898.

Messrs. CHITINS, MOTILAL and MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorney.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving. Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October, 1898, for Works in PIPE-SEWERS MANHOLES, AND AUTOMATIC FLUSH-TANKS, in the Mazagon Sectional Sewerage District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. Two thousand and five hundred, to be paid to the Chief Accountant, in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M. INST. C. E.,
Special Drainage Engineer.

Special Dranage Engineer's Office, Bombay, 1st Oct. 1898.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, &c.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Jhansi, up to noon on the 25th October, 1898, for the SUPPLY, at the Jhansi Depot, of the articles noted below during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1899:—

I.—Oils comprising Cocoanut, Kerosine, Linseed, Boiled and Raw, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
II.—Miscellaneous Country Stores.
III.—Miscellaneous European Stores.
IV.—Stationery.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores, and Stationery required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the conditiions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (I, II, III, IV) and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) for the articles included under headings I, II and III should accompany Tenders, and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany the Tender for stationery, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if a latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Co., Ld."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
A. WILLES,
Chief Storekeeper.

Cheif Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 28th September, 1898.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AT the 12th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held in the Mill Premises on the 20th September a DIVIDEND, at the Rate of SIX PER CENT per Share was declared free of Income Tax.

A. JOHN AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

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"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EX. S. S. PENINSULAR. A large consignment of the very latest styles in Ladies' Hats. Inspection Invited.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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RS. 12-8.—GENT.'S SUN-PROOF HELMETS, White Shikari, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

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MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

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EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

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EX. S.S. PENINSULAR.—A Consignment of the famous BERKEFELD FILTERS, in stoneware and enamel iron—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

PIANO Orphens Organ with 12 Tunes Rs. 180, each, one second Hand (used only 4 months) with 12 Tunes, Rs. 100, extra Tunes Rs. 10 per Dozen.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

EX. S. S. PENINSULAR.—The "PERFECTO" DINNER SERVICE. Best value ever shewn in Bombay. Set of 32 pieces for 6 persons, Rs. 15. Set of 6 pieces for 12 persons, Rs. 28.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine [illegible] possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, [illegible] HALL, St. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO [illegible] and other particulars apply to PROPRIE[illegible], Poona.

EX. S. S. PENINSULAR.—Hundreds of DOZENS of GENTLEMEN'S TIES at Lower Prices than we have ever offered before.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
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	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

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THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE
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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	" 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

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By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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JOHN WALTER. }

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SANFRANCISCO
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YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

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RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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Rangoon.
Colombo.
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Thaiping.
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Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
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Sourabaya.
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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a celluxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit, d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit.—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile, Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprises du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, les eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif.—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier Fevrier, 95.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 46m. High water, 1-44m., 1-17a. Low water, 7-14m., 7-11a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Gymkhana Hockey Tournament.
Annual Athletic Sports, St. Mary's, 4 p.m.
Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, D'Arc's Marionettes, 9-15 p.m.
Evening Party at Sirdar Omar Jamal's, Pydhonie. 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-0 p.m.

AN EVENING PARTY.—Sardar Oomar Jamal Vayani gives to-day an Evening Party, at 9 o'clock, at his house, Pydhonie, near the Police Chowki, in honor of his son's marriage.

A LECTURE.—On Wednesday, 5th October, at 6 p.m., the Rev. W. Wallrath, S.J., will deliver a lecture on "No Conflict possible between true Religion and true Science" in the Hall of St. Xavier's College. Tickets, at the entrance only, four annas. The entire proceeds will be returned to the audience in the shape of pamphlets or books.

A MUCHWA SWAMPED.—On Saturday afternoon Muchwa No. 4633, in charge of tindal Buccar Alarakia, went alongside of the British India Steam Navigation Company's Khandala to take some passengers, when she was accidentally swamped and had to be towed to the Stone Bunder by another muchwa. Fortunately no lives were lost.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A RELATIVE.—Permanundas Pranvalbhdas, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, has reported to the Police that during his absence from home on the morning of the 1st instant, a tin box was opened and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 470 were abstracted therefrom. Complainant suspects a relative of his, who has absconded.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BROTHER.—Abdoola Allais, a cloth merchant, carrying on business in Chuckla, has reported to the police that on the 26th ultimo, he entrusted his brother Saleh Mahomed, aged about nineteen years, with currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,160, consisting of one currency note for Rs. 1,000, fifteen for Rs. 10 each and two for Rs. 5 each to pay into the Chartered Bank. As Saleh Mahomed failed to return, the complainant became suspicious and on inquiry ascertained that the money had not been paid into the Bank. The accused is being sought by the police and his relatives.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45. p.m, :—

March	The Comrades Farewell	Retford
Fantasia	The Rose of Castille	Balfe
Concert Polka (Piccolo Solo)	Lilliputian	Brewer
Selection	Harry Dacre's Songs	Adlam
Valse	New Life	Komzak
Galop	Light as a Feather	Nicolai

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at the village of Wadala, regarding the death of Nagoo, a Hindu girl, aged seven years, daughter of one Bhow Gopal, residing in that village. About half past 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon the girl was playing in front of the house, plucking flowers, when she suddenly screamed and came running into the house, saying that she was bitten by a snake on the right foot. The mother, who was engaged in cooking, came out of the house on hearing her daughter scream and saw two punctured wounds on the instep of her right foot. An attempt was made to get a snake charmer but without success and the girl died within a quarter of an hour. A verdict of death from snake bite was returned.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKETS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Whitehead, second officer of the s.s. Khandala, charged Yamin Ismail and Shahul Shalia with concealing themselves in the hold of the ship some time in September last. Mr. Whitehead stated that the accused had entered the ship at Bussreh without paying the passage money, which was Rs. 12 each. The accused said that before they went on board the ship they had paid to a horse-dealer Rs. 4 each as passage-money, and that they had been engaged as syces. The Magistrate remarked that the statement of the accused was not corroborated, nor had they engaged passages in a proper manner. Each was fined Rs. 24, and Rs. 12 out of the fine was ordered to be given to the complainant for each of the stowaways.

AN UNHAPPY HUSBAND.—Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital touching the death of Rama Vithoo, aged thirty years, residing in a chawl at Dongree Street. About a month and a half ago Rama's wife died in her confinement and Rama gave the baby in charge of a woman named Anundee, who lived in the same chawl. About a fortnight after, the deceased asked Anundee for the child, but the woman refused to give it to him unless he paid her what she had expended to secure comfort to the child. Rama had no money, and he left the chawl broken hearted about a fortnight ago. He, however, used to call at the chawl every second or third day to see his child. He often complained to the residents of the chawl of Anundee's refusal to give him his child. About 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, Rama was found lying unconscious on the verandah of the chawl. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was been suffering from opium poisoning. He never recovered consciousness and died on the following day. The evidence of a licensed vendor of opium at the Crawford Markets went to show that on Saturday afternoon deceased purchased two annas worth of opium. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

BIGAMY AND ITS RESULT.—An inquiry was held yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, at Ghoghari Street, on the body of Mariam, aged thirty years, wife of Moosa Oosman, a dealer in oil. Deceased was married about twenty-five years ago, but she had no children and about six years ago her husband married a second wife, by whom he had at present three children. As is usually the case, the two wives would not live peaceably together and about a month and a half ago Mariam left her husband's house and went to reside in a room at Ghogari Street. On Saturday night, at about 9 o'clock, Moosa went to the deceased and asked her to return to his place. This she refused to do and asked her husband to allow her to go to her native country. The husband declined to comply with her request and told her that if she persisted in demanding to go to her native country, he would compel her to return to him all the ornaments he had given her. She at once removed all the ornaments from her person and threw them at Moosa, who took them up and left the place. On the following day Mariam was found lying dead on the floor of her room by one Mirza Mahaboob Beg, the rent collector of the Chawl, who reported the matter to the police. There were no marks of violence on the body. Dr. Charsley, the Coroner's Surgeon, who examined the body, was of opinion that death was due to opium poisoning. The jury, on the evidence, returned a verdict of suicide.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT the annual general meeting of the shareholders o the above company, held on Saturday last, the Chairman Mr. Harkisondass Narotumdass, moving the adoption of the annual report of the Directors' which was published in our yesterday's issue, said :—It gives me great pleasure to meet you once more, though I must say that, the time through which the mill industry is passing at present, is one of unprecedented depression in its history. Not even in the recollection of the oldest mill owners has yarn rate been quoted so low as at present, and if our well managed mills are able to earn some margin of profit it is entirely owing to the very low rate ruling for the raw staple. The last six months have been months of great depression, during which stocks have greatly been accumulated. Let us all hope that the depression may be soon succeeded by bright prospects, though they do not seem to loom near enough. Meanwhile let me congratalate you on the successful operations of your company for the period under review. Despite some of the draw—backs, the net earning amounted to Rs. 2,07,114-0-5 which, you will, I dare say, admit as very satisfactory. An adinterim dividend at the rate of Rs. 55 was made payable and the directors now recommended, after setting apart Rs. 60,000 as usual for depreciation, a dividend of Rs. 60 for the half year ended 30th June last. Thus the dividend for the year will amouut to Rs. 115 equal to 11½ per cent. on the paid up value of your shares. You owe this success to the characteristic energy of your agents, to which it has been both my duty and pleasure to refer to from year to year in my address. It is a matter however of sincere regret to notice the untimely death at Sholapore in May last of Mr. Vadilal Veerchand one of the members of the Agent's firm. His loss is greatly to be regretted.

The replacement of the old frames by new and also of cards is steadily going on, and it is expected that by the end of June next your mill, as far as the Spinning department is concerned, will be thoroughly renovated. This renovation will enable the company to keep itself abreast of the daily growing keen competition in the industry, both from within and without. Great care, circumspection, and above all, economy will be necessary to realize handsome profits, while Japanese and Chinese competition must perforce make the company seek for other markets nearer home, and I have hopes that with the Agents of the energy, position and influence of Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Coy., your company will continue to flourish and maintain the reputation it enjoys at present amongst the front ranks of our industrial concerns.

With these remarks the President moved the first resolution for the adoption of the directors report and audited accounts, which was carried.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipa Corporation was held in the Municipal Office yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding.

THE LATE DR. K. N. BAHADURJI.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji it was resolved to record letter to the Secretary from Mr. N. D. Bahadurji, dated 3rd September 1898, thanking the Corporation for their appreciation of the services to the Corporation and the city at large of his late son, Dr. K. N. Bahadurj.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The Corporation considered letter to the President from the Secretary to Government in the Financial Department, No. 4063, dated the 7th September 1898, as follows :—"In reply to your letter No. 4373, dated 13th August 1898, I am directed to inform you that besides the amount of Rs. 40,000 already directed to be paid, Government have ordered the payment of a further sum of Rs. 1,25,000 to the Municipality of Bombay, pending the final settlement of the claim of the Corporation on account of plague expenditure chargeable to Government, and to state that if on consideration of the Accountant-General's report on the audit of the accounts any additional sum is found due, it will be orderd to be paid when that report is disposed of."

Mr. K. N. Kabraji proposed and Dr. DeMonte seconded, that the letter be forwarded for information to the committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the expenditure of the Plague Committee from monies sanctioned by the Corporation, and also to the Standing Committee and the Commissioner.

The proposition was carried.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the following was recorded: Letter to the President, from the Secretary to Government, dated 7th September 1898, inviting the President's attention to Government Notification No. 4992, dated 7th September 1898, and pointing out that, under the provisions of Section 11 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the representatives of the Corporation on the Board of Trustees should be elected not later than the 24th October 1898, i. e., a fortnight before the date fixed in the Notifition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta next proposed the procedure to be followed for the purpose of electing four trustees to the Improvement Trust. It was to the effect that they should dispense with the method of recording votes by a show of hands, and instead slips of paper containing the names of candidates should be distributed to the members, who, having placed their initials to the names of the four candidates whom they wanted to vote for, should deliver them to the President, after which a scrutiny be taken by Mr. Waite, Mr. Anandrao Shete and Mr. S. B. Master.

Mr. Sayani seconded the proposition.

In the course of a discussion which took place on the subject,

Dr. Dinsha B. Master contended that in the absence of definite rules on the subject of election, he was entitled to vote for more than four members.

Mr. Roughton submitted an amendment to the effect that consideration of the subject be postponed for one week and that in the interval the President be requested to obtain the opinion of counsel as to whether or not an election could be made by the Corporation of members to the new City Improvement Trust in the absence of any regulations as to the method of conducting Helection.

Dr. De Monte seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Burke, remarked that under the City Improvement Trust Act it was obligatory that certain rules should be in existance for the purposes of this election.

Mr. Cuffe asked whether it was competent for the Corporation at that stage to frame any short regulations to deal with the matter, as the Port Trust, the Millowners' Association and the Chamber of Commerce had done.

Mr. Mehta having replied on the debate, the amendment was put to the vote and lost. The original proposition was then carried.

The names of the following six candidates were formally proposed : the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. D. G. Wacha, Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. Kala bhai Lallubhai.

Voting papers were then distributed to members, who having complied with the resolution just passed, handed them over to the President. Dr. Dinsha Master having voted for five members instead of four, the President drew his attention to the fact.

Dr. Master said he was well aware of that fact, and that the President might not accept his paper if he thought it proper to do so.

The President ruled that he could not receive it.

A member here asked if it was competent for a member to vote for less than four members.

The President replied that there was nothing to prevent him from doing so.

Subsequently the President declared the result of the scrutiny as follows :—

	Votes.
1 The Hon'ble Dr Bhalchandra Krishna	59
2 Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola	56
3 Mr Dinsha E Wacha	52
4 Dr A G Viegas	38
5 Mr G W Roughton	30
6 Mr Kalabhai Lallubhai	6

The first four gentlemen were declared to have been duly elected.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula having asked for and obtained urgency to two resolutions passed by the Standing Committee in connection with plague expenditure, moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the renewal, up to 30th September 1899, of the temporary loan of Rs. 39 lakhs which had been taken from the Bank of Bombay, on temporary debentures to be issued to the Bank of Rs. 22,20,000, the remaining Rs. 12,80,000 to be secured by long-term debentures—the rate of interest to be on the same basis as at present.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Ibrahim next moved that a further grant of Rs. 2,50,000 required for plague expenses be sanctioned.

The proposition was carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved that the consideration of the following letter be postponed, pending an enunciation of its policy by Government on the proper apportionment and equitable adjustment of plague charges: letter to the President from the Chief Secretary to Government in the General Department (Plague) No. 5353, dated the 13th September 1898, as follows :—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2437, dated the 17th June 1898, forwarding a resolution of the Corporation passed at a meeting of that body held on the 16th idem. "In reply, I am to state that it has received the careful consideration of Government and that Government trust that in the terms of their Notification No. 4516—4779-P, dated the 12th August 1898, which, after due deliberation and consultation with their legal advisers, they have adopted to give effect to the change of policy of which Government Resolution No. 3018—3397-P, dated the 27th May 1898, conveyed a general intimation, the Corporation will not find anything repugnant either to the provisions of the Municipal Act or to the constitutional position of the Corporation, in view of the fact that special measures and special powers are necessary in the City of Bombay as in other parts of the Presidency to combat the epidemic which unfortunately still continues to prevail."

The proposition was carried.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THE NEW VICEROY.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rabimtoola, it was resolved, as recommended by the Standing Committee, to sanction the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000, from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of illuminating the address of welcome to be presented to the Right Hon'ble George N. Curzon, Viceroy-designate of India, on his arrival in Bombay, and of a silver casket to contain the address.

A REMINDER.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved in accordance with a notice of motion that the Corporation drew the attention of the Commissioner to the fact, that the report asked for in the resolution, No. 3254, of 7th July, 1898, was not yet furnished. Mr. Mehta said, that it related to a very important matter, namely the measures either contemplated or adopted by the Government and the Municipal Commissioner for combating the recrudesence fof plague. He regretted to findthat it was not yet forthcoming although it should have been furnished long time ago. He was, however, sure that the Commissioner, who was the chief executive officer of the Municipality had meant no disrespect to the Corporation in not sending it yet.

The motion was carried.

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

IT is understood that after the Buffs have left the Malakand, further reductions in the garrison will be postponed until the new defences of the position and of Chakdara have been absolutely completed. Work on these should be pushed on as quickly as possible in order to release more troops from the Malakand.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824, Sold by Chemists throughout the world. in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and upwards.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin ;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others delicately perfumed. Warning : When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

CLIVE DURANT'S DEFENCE.

THE ACCUSED'S ADDRESS.

AT the adjourned Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, the case in which Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit charges Clive Durant with attempted extortion of money, was called on for further enquiry before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Branson and Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, while the accused defended himself. The platform of the Court and the gallery were densely crowded as at the previous hearing. The Hon. Mr. Mehta and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan watched the case on behalf of the other accused. The special jury which assisted in the trial was composed as follows :—

Mr. R. A. Hildreth, Foreman.

Mr J A Lord
Mr E H McDowell
Mr J W Rice
Mr F J Clark
Mr N G Velinkar
Mr Govind K Ranade
Mr Brijmohan Lall
Mr Sorabji C Sett

Muncherjee Ruttonjee, hotel-keeper, was recalled and was further cross-examined by Durant. Witness produced his books of account. He swore that he did not get the amount owing to him from Durant from an agent of the prosecution before Durant was arrested. Durant paid the amount under protest a week or so after his arrest.

His lordship then called upon the accused to state clearly and briefly his explanation of the circumstances appearing in the evidence against him.

Durant said that as far as he recollected he wrote to Battliwalla to call and see him in connection with the case that was brought against him and for which he was sent to jail.

His lordship : When was that ?

Durant said he could not exactly say, but he thought he had a post card in reply to that from Battliwalla, which would perhaps fix the date.

His lordship : Did Battliwalla call ?

Durant said he did. He called in connection with the case he had, and he had no other business with him at that time. Speaking from memory, that was before the 28th of February. He (Durant) was fined in the bailiff's case on the 11th March; and by permission of the magistrate he was sent with a European constable to Battliwalla's office to ask him to advance the money. Battliwalla did so on Durant's signing a promissory note, which was witnessed by the constable who took him. Durant thanked him for his kindness, and asked him to send any work that he might find in his way to him in jail. Some time in the previous January, Battliwalla had mentioned Dady's name, stating that he wanted a memorial to be drawn for the purpose of being sent to the Government of India to amend the Indian Companies Act, and Battliwalla told him to call at his office the next day, and he would introduce Dady and have him there. Durant attended by appointment, but Dady did not, and the matter then fell through. Two or three days after the 11th of March Battliwalla brought Dady to the jail. As far as he (Durant) recollected, it was the 14th of March. The first day he saw Dady in his life Dady asked him if he would undertake to draft the memorial and what he would charge. They had a long discussion.

His lordship : Never mind the discussion.

Durant, continuing, said that Dady mentioned that a number of mills managed by the Petit family were most compicuous examples of the evils of the agency system, particularly the Oriental Mills, which had been defrauded to the extent of some four lakhs of rupees, for which the agents were liable. Dady mentioned a number of other facts in connection with the mill from which he (Durant) came to the conclusion that fraud had been committed, and that the agents were liable to a criminal prosecution. Durant suggested that the best way to call the attention of the Government and the public to the evils of the system was to prosecute the agents and the directors in that case. Dady asked Durant how he could possibly do it as he was not a shareholder. Durant said there was a leading case (Sathe's) in which the High Court had laid down that any one having a knowledge of the commission of the offence could set the law in motion though personally not aggrieved. Dady was eventually satisfied that he had a right to proceed against the agents and directors, but he said that he was not in a position to afford a long prosecution as he had lost a lot of money in some of the Petit mills. Durant said that he would draw in the shape of a long information all the facts which would establish the guilt of the agents and the directors, and when that was done all that Dady had to do was to go before a magistrate, lay the information and say that that was all he could collect, and that the Public Prosecutor might be asked to take up the case. Dady called again and furnished him with all the papers he could get hold of for him to draw up the information. Durant set to work and worked at it as hard as he could. He first drafted the first draft, which was done in his memorandum, which had been torn out since it was stolen from his possession.

His lordship pointed out that Durant was making a mistake. If he looked at the exhibit, he would find that the page must have been torn out before he wrote, because it appeared that the word or sense was carried on from one page to another.

Durant : Is it so, my lord ?

His lordship : I have examined it carefully.

Durant : All I can say is that it does not tally with my recollection.

His lordship : You will see that the word or sense is carried on from one page to the other.

Durant : If you have satisfied yourself, I must be mistaken.

Durant then referred to the evidence of the jailor, remarking that he made a mistake when he said that he saw Mehta at the jail. Mehta was never there. He never saw Mehta in his life until about the 30th of April. The whole of the incidents narrated by Nanabhoy, Kaka and Cowasjee Palloujee as having taken place in his room in the jail were a concoction. It was a late concoction in the case. It was true that Mr. Mackenzie, the Superintendent of the Jail, had given him a special privilege, but it was afterwards withdrawn.

Durant then narrated at great length what he did after leaving the jail. Speaking about his first interview wi[illegible] Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit, Durant said that a cle[illegible] to him stating that he was asked by Sir [illegible] Petit, for whom he had previously done [illegible], to see him. He went with the clerk to Sir Dinshaw's residence at about 11 o'clock in the morning. Sir Dinshaw said that he had heard that he (Durant) was doing some writing work for Dady. Durant said that he was consulted by Dady for whom he was drawing up a criminal information against Mr. Jeejeebhoy. Sir Dinshaw said no criminal prosecution could lie against Mr. Jeejeebhoy. Referring to the defalcations committed by the mehta, Sir Dinshaw said that Mr. Jeejeebhoy had not swallowed the money. Durant explained what he considered to be the legal position and the criminal liability arising out of the civil liability. Sir Dinshaw said that he did not think that Mr. Jeejeebhoy understood his position, and asked Durant if he would call and see him and explain to him his position. Sir Dinshaw pressed him two or three times to go and see Mr. Jeejeebhoy. Sir Dinshaw then called his clerk and dictated to him in Gujerati a letter of introduction to Mr. Jeejeebhoy. Durant then narrated the two interviews he had with Mr. Jeejeebhoy, stating that he did not mention Battliwalla's name to Mr. Jeejeebhoy, as there was no occasion for him to do so. Mr. Jeejeebhoy's account was quite incorrect. Mr. Jeejeebhoy asked him to settle the matter for him, but he said it was quite out of the question. He told Mr. Jeejeebhoy that he was undoubtedly liable to the shareholders for the money in respect of which fraud had been committed. At the second interview, which was arranged for at the first, Mr. Jeejeebhoy told him that he had consulted his solicitors, and they had advised him not to allow any third party to interfere in the matter. Durant said "It was exactly what I expected," and left. He shook hands with Mr. Jeejeebhoy and walked out. He borrowed money from Battliwalla for the long information, because it was entirely his own speculation. Speaking in respect of interviews he had with Dorabjee Patel, Durant said Dorabjee asked him to procure the signature of Dady. He wanted Dorabjee to believe that he was entirely in accord with him. The letter was their joint composition. The draft was written at the dictation of Dorabjee on the morning of 7th May at that interview. He (Durant) confessed that he was not very sure how the two drafts in question came to be written; but he might point out that Nanabhoy's story that exhibit was written because he could not make out K L was absurd, because one was as clear as another.

His lordship : I do not think so. Never mind; go on.

Durant said as far as he could recollect the first draft was written at an early stage of the conversation between Dorabjee and himself. He was very absent-minded, and he might have mislaid it, and the second one must have been dictated to him.

His lordship ; You are absent-minded.

Durant : I am very absent-minded. He was not, he said, quite clear how it came to have been in the same terms on two pieces of paper; but he thought that that was before Dorabjee and himself had settled what amount was to be put in there. He might have handed the paper to him in the first place, and after that had been done, it might have been handed back to him and dictated again from the draft which he (Dorabjee) had himself prepared.

His lordship : That was J, which was dictated ?

Durant : J was dictated on the 16th by Dorabjee at the interview on the 16th at his house. Dorabjee saw me the same evening at the hotel, and said that he thought another one would be better. This form, he said, would be better.

When Durant referred to the substitution of a certain document, his lordship said there was no substitution of documents.

Durant then proceeded to refer to certain documents having been removed from the cupboard of the Police Court.

His Lordship said that it had nothing to do with the case.

Durant said that he would now address the jury.

His lordship said it would be better if Durant were to address the jury at the end of the evidence adduced on his behalf.

Durant claimed that he had a right to address the jury on the evidence adduced by the prosecution.

Durant then, in addressing the jury, paid a great compliment to the counsel for the prosecution who conducted their case with scrupulous fairness. He then directed the attention of the jury to the charges laid against him. He contended that there was no conspiracy on the part of any of his co-accused, but on the contrary the case against them was a conspiracy got up to defeat and baulk, among other objects, the true charges which were laid against the agent and directors, and to give a quietus to the agitations which both Mehta and Dady had been carrying on for a great number of years.

Durant here applied for permission to examine Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, who was about to leave Bombay, as a witness for the defence.

Mr. Macpherson had no objection.

Mr. F. Sorabje Taleyarkhan, examined by Durant, said he was a barrister-atlaw, a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Corporation, and had twice acted as a Presidency Magistrate. He knew Dady, who came to him in order to ask witness to prepare a memorial to the Supreme Government for the amendment of the Joint Stock Companies Act. Dady left witness a number of newspapers, pamphlets, and other papers. Dady's second visit was two days after the publication of a notice in a Bombay daily, and the visit must have been on the 28 February. Dady took an interest in mill management and the commission charged by mill agents. The next visit was on the 12th April. All these visits were short. The preparation of the memorial made no progress as witness had other work in hand. Dady called at witness' chambers several times between the 28th February and the 12th March. He again called on the 12th April with Mehta. He shewed witness a long information he wanted to file against the directors of the Oriental Mills. He did not say it was prepared by Clive Durant, but he said the person who drew it up, althoug not a lawyer, was in ability and knowledge of law equal to any lawyer in Bombay.

Durant : That is very complimentary. I don't think his Lordship shares that opinion. (Laughter.)

Witness, continuing, said he asked Dady if the facts were correctly stated in the information ; and he answered in the affirmative. Dady came next time with Sorabjee, and it was a longer visit than before. Witness said he thought the information disclosed no offence, Dady, however, seemed to have more faith in the opinion of the draftsmen than in mine. At the next visit, Dady, Sorabjee, and the draftsman (Clive Durant) called at witness' chambers ; and they had a discussion about the contents of the information. Witness was not convinced by Durant's arguments, although he told Dady afterwards they were interesting and there was some force in them. On another occasion, witness had a conversation with Dady, and he told him that no criminal court would grant process on that information. Dady insisted on filing the information, and witness told him that, if it was to be filed, let it be done by a shareholder. On Dady saying no shareholder would come forward to file the information, witness suggested the name of Cooverji Mehta as a person who had taken a great interest in the affairs of the mill, and as one who had the courage of his conviction.

Mr. Macpherson declined to cross-examine the witness.

Durant then continued his address to the jury. Defining conspiracy as a noxious plant, he said all that he and his co-accused did was open and overboard; they had nothing to conceal, and they proceeded to business in an honest, straightforward manner. The backbone of the present prosecution was Nanabhoy Cowasjee Engineer, the insolvent miscreant, an utterly worthless scamp and vagabond, who told lie after lie ; but that backbone was broken in the lower court. The prosecution therefore resorted to the desperate work of subborning another man. Referring to the information filed by Jeejeebhoy Petit against him and his co-accused, Durant said that when Jeejeebhoy said that he had made diligent enquiries, he told an absolute lie. It was all bunkum and nonsense. The accused had made enquires, and they ascertained that the frauds of the late mehta of the company had been discovered by Mr. Nasarwanjee Petit, and that he also found "that there was a complicity between the mehta and Jehangir Davar. It was well-known that Jehangir Davar thereupon turned round upon Nasarvanjee Petit, and threatened to disclose the peculations and the rascality that had been going on in the affairs of the company. On Nasarvanjee's death, the enquiries were continued by his son, and further defalcations were found. The information filed by the accused was shewn to Mr. Maneckjee Captain, solicitor, and others ; and not the least secrecy was madee about it. Reading portions, of Mr. Jeejeeboy Petit's information, Durant said that any sound criminal lawyer would tell them that what was stated did not constitute an attempt at extortion ; but would constitute on offence under section 214 of the Penal Code.

His Lordship : Is it necessary to go through all the sections of the Penal Code ?

Durant said he thought he was right in referring to the section to which he had referred.

There was some discussion on the point, and Mr. Macpherson said the right section was 383.

His Lordship to Durant : You are reading a lot of sections which have nothing to do with the case.

Durant submitted with deference that Jeejeebhoy Petit admitted in the lower court that he had no case against him (Durant) until Nanabhoy Cowasjee came upon the scene, Durant proceeded to read the information filed against him and commented upon certain portions of it, arguing that they did not support a charge of attempted exortion at all. With reference to the words "Repent, repent, repent" in the information, Durant said that he was born a gentleman and bred as such, although he might not appear one in his present position ; and he asked the jury to believe that, in reference to that expression, he did not act the part of "the leading tragedian of a penny gap" at some booth for the amusement of villagers. All that he did was to earn money as friend and adviser for the other accused, who solicited his co-operation and had placed trust in him. He denied that he "in any respect resembled such a wretched creature as the renegade Williams ; and he was very sorry that the newspaper agency was not carried through, as it would have shown his *bona fides*. The reason given by the magistrate (Mr. Slater) for not accepting bail for him (Durant) was that he thought that he had imputed corruption to him, Durant disclaimed ever having imputed corruption to either Mr. Slater or Mr. Dastur. He said neither Mr Dastur nor Mr Slater was corrupt; there were not two more honourable men than they ; but he must say that there were not two men who act more stupidly under a misconception than they do. The men at his (Durant's) back, Dady and Metha, were respectable men and men of some means ; and it was not to be thought that they would engage in a disgraceful conspiracy with him (Durant) to extort money from Jeejeebhoy Patel. The fact was wel-known that they were simply trying by lawful means to remedy the gross mismanagement that had caused serious losses in the Oriental Mills, in which they had invested their money. If the magistrate had done his duty, or known his duty, if he had the patience to hear, or the ability to grasp the facts, the case would not have been here at all. The conclusion to be drawn from the information was that, going to the very fountain head, they found they had no case at all; and that the prosecution was the deepest laid and vilest conspiracy that was known.

At this stage the court adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1898.

There will be drill in the Riding School daily, for recruits (Tuesdays excepted) at 7 a.m. Plain Clothes.

There will be drill in the Town Hall, for recruits this evening Tuesday, from 5-30 p.m.

Members are requested to send to Head Quarters for their Arms, Accoutrements and Saddlery as early as possible.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound.

Wednesday at 6-45 a.m. and 8-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun Drill and Laying.

No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun Drill.

2. The Signalling Class will parade in front of the High Court to-day Tuesday, at 7 a.m. and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday after drill.

3. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 30th September, Gr W Tyoon.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ...inches	29·763
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·850
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	88·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind*	ENE, E, NW, ENE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...miles	161
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during the month	0·05
year	73·53
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd Oct.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	81	57	78	4	80	29	73	52
Monday, 3rd Oct.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	81	57	78	4	80	29	73	52
Total fall to Oct. 3rd, 1897	82	09	81	15	84	28	90	60
Total fall to Oct. 3rd, 1896	88	44	86	19	93	02	93	10

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	202	59
On the 1st October, 1898	1	30
Total	203	89

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 3.

Monday.—The barometer has risen almost everywhere. The rise has been brisk in some central stations, but generally slight. Pressure is less uniform than it was yesterday, shallow, low pressure areas having appeared over the south of the Peninsula and the south-west of the Bay, over the head of the Bay and over Tenasserim. While the barometer is high over the central parts of the country, the winds are drawing towards the north on parts of the Madras coast, but elsewhere the directions remain variable. The force is everywhere light. The mean temperature is low for the time of year over the Punjab, Gangetic Plain and north of the Central Provinces as well as along the Madras coast Districts. Elsewhere the heat is greater than usual. Showers have become much more general over both Burma and the Peninsula, but in the centre and north of India the weather remains practically rainless. Bijapur reports one point eight five and Colombo one point six nought inch but elsewhere the amounts are less than one inch.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain C H B Plommer, will sail to-day for Zanzibar via Aden, with a general cargo, Lieut A Godbold, Mr F Dias, and 60 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain F G Smith, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta (29th September) via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Oliver and 14 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line s s Hochheimer, 1,809 tons, Captain H Sandstedt, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Hamburg (20th September) via Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,945 tons, Captain G Jacobs, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Mauritius (18th September) via Colombo, with a general cargo, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, and 3 children, and 5 natives, and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captn J W Livingstone, will sail to-day, for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, and Karabhi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Holmes, Miss M Gomes, Mrs Harvie and child, Mrs Shiwchund Premjee and 65 deck.

THE Bombay-Japan Line s s Kagoshima Maru, 2,709 tons, Captain R Nunome, will sail to-day, for Japan, &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Messrs V W P W and G W Moktani, Mr N C Hathiramani, Mr M C Hathiramani, Mr D Vicht and 3 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,494 tons, Captain A Thomas, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Calcutta (12th September) via Cochi and Colombo, brought a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Thomson and child Mr Mahomed Esmail Akooji and son and 9 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,148 tons, Captain A H Acheson, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Delagoa Bay (4th September) via East African Ports, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr H Bowix, Mr E Ismail, Mr L Cursondas, Mr P D'Souza, two natives and 83 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 3.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson.		A Munjee
Ileafee	372	Nacoda		A Munjee
Cashmere	1700	Soutar	Repairing	H C Joosub
Dalhousie		Warden	(Govt. Dock)	R I M S
Wagner	2207	Cave	Marseilles	E D Sassoon & Co
Kt Commander	2731	Durant		K N & Co
Annie	2145	Grahl		M M & Co
Bezwada	3270	Smith	Calcutta	M M & Co
Mobile	930	Miller	Persian Gulf	B P S N Co
Nubia		Henning		Transport
Khandalla	1318	Whitehead	P Gulf	M M & Co
Investigator		Henning		R I M S
Pigeon		Mowbray		R Navy
Lapwing		Carr		R Navy
Dean	958	Hamilton		R Steuart & Co
Bombay	2047	Saunder	China	P & O Co
Hoseinee	993	Hughes	Mauritius	B & P S N Co
Scindia	2050	Smith		M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Thomas		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Nowshera	1961	Stone			M M & Co
C	Naseri	911	Raffin	R S Ports		B P S N Co
F	Lorenzo	2031	Wing	Karachi	4-10	F M & Co
L	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
L	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)			H C Joosub
M	Kagoshima Maru	2602	Nunome	Japan	4-10	N Y Kaisha
N	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	5-10	M M & Co
P	Courland	760	Fairwether	Natal		D Abdula
	Patna	1164	Acheson	Zanzibar	8-10	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagar	1-10	Shprd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fackeer			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Florida	2650	Chapman	Hamburg		J M & Co
4	Nevasa	1945	Jacobs			M M & Co
5	Bengal	2751	Wibmer	China	11-10	P & O Co
6	Peninsular	3074	Wheeler	London	8-10	P & O S N Co
10	Hochheimer	1507	Glandshort	Hamburg	5-10	G & Co
12	R Rubatino	3344	Sufonts	Genova	12 10	Balduino
13	Bormida	1499	Delaya	China		Baldovino

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Livingstone	Karachi	4-10	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Scindia s	Smith	Calcutta, Sept 29
3	R I M S Clive	Beaumont	Karachi, Oct 1
	Sutlej s	Symons	Shanghai
	Hardwick Hall s		Liverpool

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Goa, Plommer, for Zanzibar, etc
,, Kola, Livingstone, for Karachi, &c
,, Kagoshima Maru, Nunome, for Japan, etc

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Scindia, for Calcutta, etc
,, Ellora, for Calcutta, etc
,, Patna, for Zanzibar, etc
,, Nevasa, for Calcutta, etc
,, Dean, for Bangkok, etc

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 3.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—12 bales hides Killick Nixon and Co, 31 bales hides Ahmed Abdoolali and Co, 61 bales hides and skins H O H Hassum, 41 bales skins Hajee Mahomed Abba, 100 bales hemp John L Kerston and Co, 2000 cwts jowaree Ralli Brothers, 48 cwt fishmaws and 62 cwt deer horns A Abdoola and Co 25 casks condiment Trescher and Co, 23 cwt deer horns B Esmail, 47 cwt canaaryseeds K N Curranee and Co, 19 bales hides and 287 cwt myrabolams Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce, 12 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co, 40 bales skins W and A Graham and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Lorenzo s—230 cwt myrabolams W Kipp, 2000 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co, 280 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Stuart and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Peninsular s—26 cases condiments Framjee Nowrojee

FOR HAMBURG.

Florida s—62 cwt wild turmeric M Mooljee and Co, 4000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothrs, 915 cwt myrabolams R J Rutnagar, 1998 cwt myrabollams, 205 bales cotton, and 4018 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers, 2 bales hemps Seerval and Chinoy

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton Glade and Co

FOR NAPLES

R Rubattino s—150 bales cotton Glade and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Kagoshima Maru s—52 bales twist Yan Shun and Co, 144 cwt khismiss Quan Lun Kooo

Bormida s—50 bales twist C Bomonjee and Co, 60 cwt goojor M Essabhoy, 60 cwt olibanum A Chagla and Co, 225 cwt sharkfins and 10 cwt fishmaws C Ebrahim and Co, 8 cwt sharkfins and 3 cwt peacockfeathers R Fazal, 253 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 100 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co, 50 cwt bysabole P F Talati

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—50 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co, 200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

IT is with great satisfaction we learn that there is a steady development in the towns in the Chenab Colony. The three market towns of Sangla, Chinut Road and Lyallpur, situated on the line of railway, are rapidly expanding, and have become large trade centres and it is expected that the town of Digkot will show signs of expansion as soon as the Gugera branch of the canal is colonised. As soon as the railway is opened towards Multan, market towns will be established at Gojra and Toba Tek Singh. Public works of a useful kind have been, and are being, established in the principal towns, and in Lyallpur there is up-to-date civilisation in the shape of a steam pump to the centre well in the town, which must be a source of wonderment to the unsophisticated villager from the country side.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES
IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE
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AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
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AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
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ICES,
AMERICAN DRINKS,
COLD DRINKS,
WHISKEYS, BRANDIES,
OF THE BEST QUALITY AND
BRANDS.
Cup of Tea, Chocolate, and Coffee, the Best absolutely obtainable in Bombay.
ENGLISH, ITALIAN & FRENCH
CAKES & CONFECTIONERY,
Made Daily in the Premises by Skilful European Confectioners.
ITALIAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH
BEST STORES AND GROCERIES.
Local and Up-Country Orders promptly and carefully attended to.
FELIX CORNAGLIA,
81 & 83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY; EAST STREET, POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

A FINE SELECTION OF
WATCHES.
SILVER AND GOLD
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
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BOMBAY AGENT :—
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APPLY EARLY ! ! !
A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10
PORTRAIT
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H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
will be given away GRATIS to
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Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club
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Germany.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.............................. Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 3.

WE append our usual weekly statement relating to the Return of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	9,50,293
" " Branches	Dec.	"	98,187
Other "	Dec.	"	23,31,948
Government Securities	Dec.	"	94,413
Other authorised "	Dec.	"	495
Loans	Inc.	"	10,80,013
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	4,15,789
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	21,186
Cash	Dec.	"	22,75,672

Against the increase in the previous week in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay of 4 1-4 lakhs, at 226 1-4 lakhs, there was a falling off in the same direction last week, amounting to 22 3-4 lakhs, at 203 1-2 lakhs. To Private Deposits there was an addition of 9 1-2 lakhs at the head office; while at the Branches there was a decrease of hardly 1 lakh. Private Deposits were 28 1-4 lakhs lower; and Loans were 10 3-4 lakhs higher. Bills Discounted and Purchased decreased to the extent of over 4 lakhs.

COTTON.—The tone of the market for this staple has been dull to-day, with a small business passing, the sales amounting in all to 12,000 bales. The purchases on account of the mills were 100 bales Surats, at Rs. 145 per candy, also 200 bales at Rs. 147; and 100 Malwa, at Rs. 122. Exporters bought 100 Chopda, at Rs. 128 1-2.

This morning's telegraphic advices from the cotton-growing districts reported that 5·71 inches of rain fell at Hubli since the despatch of the previous telegrams, and the weather there was cloudy; a break was needed. At Jalgaon 2·70 inches fell, and at Sholapur 1·19 inch. The bolls which the Cotton plants at Dhulia and Julgaon were showing were rapidly ripening; and picking of the first sowing at Beawar had partially begun. The rabi sowings at Bassi were progressing favourably, as they were also at Sholapur.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets are quiet, if not dull. Only a small business is reported; and prices show no quotable charge.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	852	bales.
Wheat	1,895	cwts.
Linseed	7,640	"
Rapeseed	4,637	"
Gingellyseed	2,054	"
Poppyseed	858	"
Castorseed	3,563	"
Rice	12,19	"

FREIGHTS.—News of the s. s. Knight Commander having been fixed at Calcutta has caused the market to be firmer in tone. Business for Antwerp, October shipment, was done at 19s. per ton; for November there are buyers at 18s. 6d., but sellers are not inclined to work at that figure.

Exchange opened steady at 1s. 3 29-30d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-15d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. No transactions of importance were reported, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Francs	1·09 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a steady market with 94 5-8 quoted for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Money, 194 1-2 for Account, and 85 for Threes.

SHARES.—Jubilee and Oriental Mills have declined Rs. 25 each, City of Bombay Rs. 10, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5; Presidency are Rs. 10 higher, China and Currimbhoy Rs. 5 each. Mofussil Press have advanced Rs. 2 1-2.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 1st October, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 24th September, 1898 :—

	Sept. 24. Rs.	Oct. 1 Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	74,00,000	74,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,40,729	55,91,025
Do. do. at Branches	29,12,607	28,14,420
Other Deposits	317,07,159	283,75,211
Post Bills	3,283	2,720
Credits, undrawn	22,69,393	24,65,470
Rs.	589,33,056	571,48,746
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	103 50,051	102 55,638
Other authorised Securities	35,55,747	35,55,254
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	59,44,879	58,44,540
Loans do. do. do.	1,16,25,753	127,05,766
Bills Discounted and purchased	43,22,347	39,06,558
Dead Stock	4,15,330	4,15,330
Stamps and Stationery	21,170	21,769
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	73,526	94,712
Cash	226,24,253	203,49,181
Rs.	589,33,046	571,48,746

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 4.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

208-95—Roughton and B—The Fabrisch Unite de Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohandas Vandrawandas and others—Little and Co, Part heard

184-97—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Kayum Ebrahim vs Ladkibai and others—Muljee and R—Partly decreed.

2-93—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Uttumram—M N Sacklatwalla

22-97—Matubai and J—Bhawanishanker Ruttonji vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

Postponed Long Causes.

273-97—Captain and V—Sitaram Sowlia and others vs The Hindustan S and W Mills Co—Dikshit and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long-Causes.

681-97—Edgelow and G—Aga Mahomed Ismail bin Hajee Abu Cassum vs Aga Goolam Hoosein bin H and another—Payne G and S

33-97—Ardashir H and D—Dorabjee Cooverjee Doctor vs Dhunbaijee—Janardhan and A

573-97—Edgelow and G—Mirza Ali Mahomed Shirazee vs Hajee Abdul Hussain bin Zeaulaoedin and others—Craigie L and O

5-95—Mathubhai and J—Lakhmidas Narsey vs Canji Liladhur—Little and Co

544,95—Bhaishanker and K—Rai Bahadur Sobhagmal Dhade vs Mokamchand Rottonchand and others—Wadia and G.

For Further directions on Special Commissioners Report and Costs.

451—In the matter of the Land Acq Act X of 1870 Payne G and S—Dadabhoy Pestonji vs Purmanandas Jiwandas—Little & Co

130-85—Little and Co—Purmanandas Jeewandas vs Dadabhoy Pestonjee—Payne G and S

Postponed Long Causes.

458-95—Bhaishunker and K—Tribhowandas Varjeevandas and another vs Shamrao Narayen Land and others—Smetham B and Noble

208-96—Mathubai and J—Girdhar Dalsukh and others vs Bai Devali—Bhaishunker and K

317-93—Mathubai and J—Girdhar Dalsukh and another vs Bai Devali—Bhaishunker and K

77-93—In person—Bai Devali vs Girdhar Dulsukh and another—Matubai and J

327-17490-87—Craigie L and O—Shaik Hoosein bin Goolam Mohidum vs Hajee Meeya Abdulla H M Ahmed Khandwani and another—Bicknell M and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes

236 98—Madhowjee V—Muljee Shamjee vs Parvatibai and others—Jamsetjee C Cama

3 5-98—Kharshedjee D S—Hajee Ahmed Hassum vs Hajee Esmail Hassum—Crawford B and Co

343-93—In person—Essofali Abdoolali and others vs Abdlali Hasanali and others

318-98—Bhaishanker—Hari Janardhan Dev vs Govind Nana Anedker

369-98—Maganlal and R—Ramdas Maneklal vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others

370-98—Payne G and S—Bhawanee Naggoojee vs Jaggoojee Hunmuntrao and another.

425-98—Bhaishanker and K—Bhagwandas Nursey vs Bai Ratanvahoo

431-98—King and C—Shaik Abdoola Shaik Ismail vs Ibrahim Cassum—Tyabjee D and Co

432-98—Framjee and D—Hunsraji Patramul and others vs Janbai and others

434-98—Little and Co Norman Cranstaum Macleod and another vs Janbai and others—Daphtary and F and A H and D

513-95—Bhaishanker and K—Motilal Shivlal vs Kanakma Dhirajmal—Captain and V

For Investigation of Pauperism.

47-98—Sorabjee and J—Javerbai vs Abdoolally Allibhoy

49-95—In person—Bai Delli vs Narayen Balshett Moray—Jamsetjee C Cama

1-98—Sorabjee and J, for pauper—Bai Motibai vs P Jairam Pestonjee R and K

Postponed Long Causes.

17-93—Tyabjee D and C for pauper—Ally Mahomed Hussan vs Shaik Fakrudin Shaik Mohidin—Wadia and G

226-98—In person—Maganlal Candas vs Raghunath Nagar and others—Wadia and G.

639-97—Ardesir H and D—Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Paddiwalla vs The Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris and another—Craigie L and O

233-98—Craigie L and O—Ferdinand Mutteng vs Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Paddiwalla—Ardesir H and D

254 98—In person, a pauper—Krishnaro Karuba vs Bhowani shanker Balcrishna and others—Mansukhlal D and J

281 98—Nanu and H—The Manmar Manufacturing Co, Ld vs The Pankar Manfg Co, Ld and others—Dikshit and D and Hiralal M and M

230 93—In person—Ahmed Khan Allikhan Subedar vs Bhansali Goviadji Ramjee and others—Sorabjee and J In person

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CHATERJEE—September 27, at 2, London Street, wife of N Chaterjee, Esq., of a daughter.

GASKIN—September 26, at Narsinghpur, the wife of L E P Gaskin, I C S, of a son.

DEATHS.

OLIVER—September 23, at Bamandanga Tea Estate, Duars, Nellie Steele, the beloved wife of Andrew Oliver.

TAIT—September 22, at the Howrah General Hospital, Augustus Theodore Tait, of the East Indian Railway, aged 23 years and 14 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1898.

THE news from China for some time past has been very perplexing. The Shanghai papers of the 10th ultimo were full of jubilation at the set back to Russia, thanks to the vigour and success with which Sir Claude Macdonald had insisted on the dismissal of his Excellency Li Chang, the triumph of the party of reform, and the firmness and capacity shown by the young Emperor in putting an end to abuses, removing incompetent and dishonest officials and putting honest and capable men in their place. Nothing could have been more satisfactory. And the wonder of it all! The leading paper of that great foreign Settlement in describing this transformation scene, recalled that a very short time before, when describing the reception by his Imperial Majesty of Prince Henry of the Mailed Fist the journalistic penchronicled the fact that "it was said" that the Son of Heaven "is still little more than a boy, a rather melancholy looking boy, with sad eyes, but decidedly intelligent." The Edicts just issued, if they were his—and the writer felt certain that they were his—showed that he has "become a man, a man with a will of his own, which he means to have obeyed, much to the chagrin of the ignorant old fogies who have been running things their own way in Peking for many years, and if he goes on as he has begun there will be a New China, and a greatly reformed one, before many years are past." This sage went on to assure his readers that Li Hung Chung had come to the end of his tether and would never hold office again in China. That was written in one column; in another it was mentioned quite incidentally that Li Hung had been deprived of his seat on the Yamen only, that he remained as before Grand Secretary of the Empire and that there were rumours of his being appointed Private Secretary to the Emperor and the Dowager-Empress. Meanwhile the "Reformers," who seemed to have suddenly sprung out of the earth, were having everything their own way. Then we heard simply as another item of news that Russia had got what she wanted in respect to the New-chwang Railway; that the British fleet which had gone to Tientsin to support Sir Claude Macdonald's impeachment of Li and maintain our right see justice done to the British Syndicate, would bombard the forts and occupy Taku higher up the river, and nearer to Pekin, if full satisaction were not given. Then we heard that Li left in disgrace, and that the Ministers of all the Powers except Great Britain and Germany visited and condoled with him on his "dismissal." A Hongkong telegram to Colombo brought the news, duly telegraphed to Bombay a few days ago, that the Russians were getting an army ready at Port Arthur—the garrison of which for some time past has numbered 22,000 men—to protect Pekin. And the final touch was given by the announcement that the British fleet was policing the Gulf of Pechili to prevent any foreign force larger than a legation guard landing in the Chinese coast. That telegram was published simultaneously with one from Reuter informing us that the British fleet had left Taku and returned to Wei-Hai-Wei.

It was clear that the British Admiral had gone to Tientsin and Taku on an ordinary cruise without any intention of bombarding or occupying either place, or of preventing any foreign force from landing on the [illegible] own facts of the situation in that [illegible] show that it would be unnecessary for a [illegible] force to land on the coast, seeing that at Port Arthur, at Krin, at New chwang and in and around Vladivostock over a hundred thousand men are available which could converge on Peking by land without crossing a single league of salt water. The strategics of the local politicians are clearly at fault. How is it with their politics? Scarcely had we been told of Li's dismissal and disgrace than we read that the Emperor—who had suddenly taken to making and unmaking official appointments daily without any apparent motive—made over the cares of Empire to the Empress-Dowager; that His Majesty and the Yamen had kotowed to her, and that it was expected that Li would be once again her all powerful Minister. Then we heard that the Emperor was so ill that doctors were summoned from every Province of the Empire to prescribe for him. The Reformers were swept away as quickly as they had come, and six of them beheaded off for having deceived the Emperor. The chief reformer and adviser of his Majesty escaped on board. Balaarat was escorted to a British fort by a British war vessel which cleared for action when two Chinese cruisers hove suddenly in sight. Yesterday we published a telegram from London stating that a statement has been published at Shanghai that the Emperor of China had committed suicide on the 21st ultimo but that the general belief is that he was murdered. Foul play is always suspected in such cases. It was believed in some quarters that the General Staff was responsible for Colonel Henry's death and that he did not die by his own hand. There is no apparent reason why the Dowager-Empress, who directed the affairs of the Empire during the Emperor's long minority without putting the opportunity to sinister use, should imbrue her hands in his blood when realising his unfitness for the throne, has resigned all power and dignity into her more capable hands.

What deductions are we to draw from the complete and hopeless collapse of the whole fabric of Reform supposed to have been so solidly established a short fortnight ago? Was there even a substratum of fact beneath that sudden and wholly unexpected vision which has disappeared with equal suddenness, leaving half a dozen heads in a basket? It is open to doubt. Scepticism is permissible under the circumstances, as to the objective reality of the scene between Sir Claude Macdonald when that gallant officer, but no less circumspect diplomatist, is supposed to have denounced Li Hung's corruption, and subserviency to his face, in presence of his delighted colleagues, and declared his intention to demand the dismissal of the betrayer of China and friend of Russia at the hands of the Emperor. It has been implied rather than said that the demand was actually made, and that the Son of Heaven complied with it without more ado. It is difficult to conceive anything off the Savoy stage so opposed to all diplomatic precedent. If it really occurred, and if the melancholy looking boy Sovereign, with sad eyes, complied with it, there would be sufficient to account for the Palace revolution that has retored the old Empress and the Minister of her predilection to power. It is true we have not yet heard that Li Hung has been given back his seat on the Tsungli Yamen—the Board of Foreign Affairs. The edict relieving him and another high officer from that office, and appointing others in their place, says nothing about dismissal and disgrace. It is quite possible that Li, who is now advanced in years, was at his own requst relieved of that office to be able to give undivided attention to the more onerous duties of Grand Secretary of the Empire and confidential adviser of the now omnipotent Empress..

IT has been recently asserted that animals which are susceptible to plague become immune if they be vaccinated—with ordinary cow-pox—in four different parts of the body. Being desirous of verifying this statement, the importance of which, if well founded, would be at once manifest, we applied to Dr. W. M. Haffkine for information. The subject is quite familiar to that eminent bacteriologist. When the the plague was prevalent at Constantinople the Turks entertained the belief, that persons who had been vaccinated, did not suffer from the epidemic. When the plague broke out in Bombay, this fact was mentioned in our columns. The Secretary of State in a telegram to the Government recommended that the question should be investigated here, and in January, 1897, it was submitted to Dr. Haffkine, through the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow. The learned Professor addressed himself to the Byculla jail immediately after the outbreak of the plague therein in January last year. The vaccination history of long term prisoners in Indian jails is known with absolute exactitude. On the 23rd January, the date when the outbreak began, there were 345 inmates, among whom (*a*) 164 who had undergone re-vaccination in the same jail, from 22 to 336 days previously; of them 84 had taken successfully and the other who did not show good marks from previous vaccinations, (*b*) 83 prisoners well pitted with small-pox, who had not been re-vaccinated; (*c*) 98 who had not been re-vaccinated, or suffered from small-pox but who had been vaccinated previously. In all these classes cases of plague occurred with deaths. Without going into the actual figures, we may state Dr. Haffkine's conclusion: There was a marked similarity in the proportion of attacks; small-pox, or vaccination against small-pox, has no influence on susceptibility to plague.

WE have now in the Bombay Presidency one hundred and sixty-eight Municipalities with 2,368 members, of whom 92 per cent. are natives of India and 72 per cent. non-officials. All the same, the electors take little or no interest in the selection of their representatives. What wonder that the representatives take little or no interest in the people, and only a very little more in the affairs of the towns and cities under their control? In some they fail to hold the prescribed number of meetings and in others they fail to attend meetings which are called. Such is not the case in all Municipal areas, however, for we find that they hold too many meetings at Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Gogha, Surat and Thana. The fact indicates what Mr. Stewart, the framer of the Government Resolution reviewing the municipalities, charitably terms "a want of economy in the discussions." A general decrease in municipal income is reported in all divisions except the Northern, which was the one which suffered least from plague and famine. An increase which the Northern Division municipalities contrive to show in their returns is, however, due to a contribution of Rs. 86,000 made by a gentleman of Rander for the provision of water-works for the town. The falling off was accompanied by a small decrease in the incidence of taxation per head of population. But many works of public utility have been undertaken and several loans of large amounts have been raised, the principal of these being Rs. 3,37,000 raised in the open market by the Surat Municipality. In Ahmedabad a loan of one lakh at 4½ per cent. was raised to pay off a portion of the existing loan of 4½ per cent. Outbreaks of plague have increased municipal expenditure of most municipalities, pressing works of sanitary necessity having had to be undertaken at financially inconvenient times. But the report generally considered shows satisfactory municipal administration

THE return of the Spanish Troops to Madrid was the crowning of a long series of wretched instances of criminal mismanagement which characterised the conduct of the Spanish Army in the field. The Queen-Regent had expressed a desire to go out to meet the retiring soldiers, but was dissuaded after receiving an assurance that everything necessary for their comfort, and to accord a fitting reception to those who had fought and bled for their country, had been arranged. But when the first train arrived at the station the waiting rooms and offices were still shut. Outside there were no conveyances to take those to their homes who were too sick to walk. No one was present to meet these wretches, nor was a single authority visible. The sight witnessed on the Cuesta de San Vicente a steep street which leads from the station to the town—says a correspondent, was enough to harrow the soul. Unfortunate soldiers sank to the ground unable to continue their way. The people who were early afoot witnessed these scenes with deepest sympathy. Unless one saw these living skeletons it would be impossible to form an idea of their condition. Several soldiers had to be left at the wayside stations, others had to be picked up in the streets of Madrid. Hungry and helpless they fell in the gutters, for even the profferred services of the Red Cross Society had been refused. Later in the day, however, after the press had taken the matter up a change came over the scene. The subsequent trains were met and the soldiers properly fed and the wounded cared for and tended. But this was the work of the Red Cross Society and the staff of the *Imparcial*, whose editor declared that so long as a doll remained in his tills a Spanish soldier should not go hungry in the streets of Madrid. But it will scarcely be necessary that the whole purpose should be carried into effect. The people rose to meet their soldiers and doubtless the responsible person has by his time been dealt with according to his dues.

IN face of existing conditions in China and the possibility of the even more vital complications, it is gratifying to find that Hongkong is alive to its responsibilities. Though it is divided against itself on the subject of the limits of the extended boundaries, the matter of dockyard extension is being seriously taken in hand. There are now thirty-five of Her Britannic Majesty's ships in Chinese waters, with the possibility of more to follow. With the enormous increase in the strength of the British Navy in the Far East it becomes every day more manifest that a great increase in the dockyard and repairing accommodation is absolutely necessary. The authorities, however, in the opinion of a naval correspondent, till lately have been very procrastinating and dilatory. But we find they have just purchased some buildings and are busy converting them into storehouses. The barracks have been handed over, and are being turned into factories and offices, and the immediate outlook is more encouraging. The pressing need of a naval establishment for repairs at Wei-hai-Wei is also being urged upon the authorities. Its close proximity to Peking renders this obligatory, and it is highly desirable that facilities for overhauling and repairing should be provided more closely at hand than Hongkong, for at present the major part of our naval force is in northern waters and will probably remain there.

LATEST meteorological information regarding the prospects of autumn rains in the Madras Presidency shows that a high pressure band has formed, which is unfavourable to the advance of rains into the northern part of the province though the prospects in the south are better. The rains are not due to commence until the fifteenth instant, and it is quite possible that a change for the better may take place in time between now and then. At present, however, the conditions show a great similarity to what obtained last year, when a considerable deficiency occurred in Northern Madras. So far as Northern India is concerned the conditions are fairly normal though snow has commenced unusually early in the Himalayas.

THE P. and O. Co. s. s. Shannon with the outword Mails of the 23 ultimo, left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday.

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. D. E. Wacha and Dr. A. G. Viegas were appointed Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Board as representatives of the Corporation.

WE regret to hear that within a fortnight two of the medical officers of the Maratha Hospital have been attacked with plague and one has died. This shows that all hospitals are not quite so safe as they were supposed to be. Both the medical officers lived in localities where plague is not occuring.

AFTER taking dinner at the Byculla Club, his Excellency, Lord Sandhurst, left last night from the Byculla station, for Kalka, *en route* to Simla by the Jubulpore mail, on a visit to his Excellency the Viceroy. The Governor was accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Wingate C. I. E., the plague Commissioner, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., Acting Private Secretary, and Captain Berkeley Levett, Aide-de-camp. The departure was private, Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., was the only gentlemen present at the station to see Lord Sandhurst off. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired this morning to announce the departure. His Excellency returns to Bombay on the afternoon the 15th instant.

SIR SALTER PYNE, the Agent to the Amir of Cabul also left Bombay last night for Umballa by the Jubulpore mail.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, in answer to Mr. Justice Candy, Clive Durant made a long statement of the circumstances under which he came to have a share in the steps adopted against Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit and the information laid against him before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. As Durant had witnesses to call for his defence, he was required to address the jury before calling evidence, and he commenced to do so, but had not finished at the adjournment.

COLONEL H. H. Hart, R.E., is transferred from the Bengal to the Bombay Command Military Works.

THE probable expenditure involved in the assembly of the Transport Committee at Simla is estimated at Rs 15,400

A RATHER severe shock of earthquake was felt in Assam on Friday morning, but no serious damage is reported.

WE are glad to learn that Sir Charles Nairne is now making very satisfactory progress towards recovery from his attack of malarial fever.

ALL communications for the Government of the N. W. P. and Oudh which cannot reach Naini Tal by the 24th October, 1898, should be addressed to Allahabad.

THE Director, General of the Ordnance Department will visit Quetta this autumn in connection with the testing of the guns with which the British Baluchistan forts have been armed.

MAJOR GALE, R. E., on vacating the officiating appointment of Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, is posted to the Bengal Command, Military Works.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th September, 1898, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 2,24,494 maunds and Rs 50,453 in the earnings.

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the Simla Municipality, consisisting of Messrs. W. Macdonald, G. H. D. Walker and Munshi Fakhruddin has been appointed to consider the revision of the present building rules.

THE Government of Madras has accorded sanction to a revised estimate, amounting to Rs 5,31,516, for constructing 76 bogie third-class, and 4 tri-composite bogie carriages for the South Indian Railway.

THE booking of passengers by railway from plague-infected areas to stations near Nagore, in the Tanjore district, and Terravannamali, in South Arcot district, will be suspended during the Kandiri and Karihigai festivals respectively.

IT has been decided that service in a Base Hospital should be considered as service with an expedition for the grant of the special privilege leave for one month to any officer in the Civil Department who served with the North-Western Frontier expeditions of 1897-98.

THE North Western Railway earnings show great reductions since the frontier operations concluded. The total earnings for the week ended September 17th were Rs 510,763, being a decrease of Rs 291,533 over last year. To date the increase in the financial year is Rs 33,39,508.

ONE of the appointments in the list of Honorary Surgeons to His Excellency the Viceroy will shortly fall vacant in consequence of the retirement of Colonel D. O'C Raye, M.D., I.M.S, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, at the expiry of his eight months' furlough in England.

A LOT of snow has already fallen on the Tragbal and Burzil Passes, and it is still snowing heavily. It is thought that Captain Bretherton will have considerable difficulty in getting his large convoy of ammunition for Gilgit across the Burzil Pass. Captain and Mrs. McMahon have also to get back to Kashmir across these passes. The snow is unusually early this year. Kashmiris predict a severe winter.

SIR William Lockhart on arrival in Bombay in the 'Caledonia' proceeds direct to Simla, arriving there on November 6th. He will remain at Army Headquarters nine or ten days, and will then go on tour proceedings first to Peshawar and eventually reaching Calcutta about Christmas.

CAPTAIN HAIG, Officiating Secretary to the Board of Examiners, leaves Calcutta on tour on the 9th October. He will hold examinations by the High Proficiency and Higher Standards in Urdu at Lucknow, from the 12th to the 15th, and by the Higher Standard in Urdu in Mir on the 20th and 21st October.

NEWS received from Jhandola, on the Dera Ismail Khan frontier, states that on Thursday a party of Mahsud Waziris, estimated at fifteen strong, fired on a levy escort to the dak in the Shahur defile, killing one man and wounding two. The party also opened fire on a detachment of cavalry which chanced to arrive on the spot, but no casualties occurred. Troops were sent out from Jhandola, but found no trace of the marauders.

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THE following will compose the eleven with which the Maharajah of Patiala plays the Simla Cricket Club on 6th and 7th October :—His Highness the Kaur Sahib, Ranjitsinhji, Billimoria, Badesi Ram, Nanak Ram, Tara Chand, Manzoor, Williams, and Raja Babu. The eleventh player will probably be Mistry, who has not yet returned to Patiala from Bombay. Brockwell (Surrey) and Alec Hearne (Middlesex) are coming out in the Arabia.

THE new scheme for accelerating the extension of railway communications in South India by adding a metre-gauge system to the Madras Railway has met with unanimous approval from the public bodies that have been consulted. The letters of the Madras, Malabar and Cochin Chambers of Commerce and of the Nilgiri Planterss' Association will be found in another column of this issue. We trust that the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State will soon be obtained, for meanwhile, the construction of one very important part of the scheme, the Calicut-Cannanore line, is being delayed although sanctioned and provided for.

SOME modifications have been made in the programme of the artillery practice camps published last week. The camp at Palpahari (near Jhansi) will be held from January 10th to 31st instead of November 24th to December 10th; the camp at Muridki, December 8th to 17th instead of November 23rd to December 3rd (Nos. 2 and 3 British Mountain Battery will attend this camp instead of Nos. 5 and 7); the camp at Hinjouri, near Poona, January 1st to 23rd instead of 2nd to 16th; the camp at Hamirgarh, January 24th to February 15th instead of January 16th to 27th; and the camp at Prantu, December 1st to 14th instead of January 24th to February 7th.

GENERAL Egerton has intimated to the Afridi jirgahs that they will be expected to assemble at Peshawar on the 24th instant, to hear the terms of Government regarding the future settlement of the Khyber. It is expected that there will be a great gathering of the headmen of the clans, as maliks and tribesmen alike are anxious to know the decision arrived at regarding the tribal allowances, which have been withheld for over a year. This point really interests them more than any other, as the whole of the tribe have felt severely the stoppage of the Rs. 5,000 per month formerly paid them. Their anxiety seems to be whether any arrears will be forthcoming in return for their good behaviour since last January.

A MEKRANI Belooch sends the following account of a deed of arms to a Lahore vernacular paper: The Kardar of Panchgor tehsil in Mekran territory had to suddenly face an insurrection at the head of which were Keda Mahomed Khan, a local Chief, and his two allies, Mahomed Umar and Shah Nawaz Khan. The Kardar had only sixty men of Keelat infantry and two officers, Jamadar-Adjutant Qasim Ali and Resaldar Wahid Bakhsh, while the rebels numbered 1,500 strong. On the 20th August the Kardar made a night attack on the rebels camp, but the latter could not be surprised. In a short time the little company of sixty men were literally hemmed in by the 1,500 Mekranis. But the Kardar and the two officers so skilfully handled their small force and the volley-firing under their direction was so effective that they won a complete victory after several house severe fighting. The rebels were utterly routed and their leaders wounded, but no pursuit was attempted, only those who were within reach were made prisoners.

A CASE of a somewhat unusual character and which has led to considerable discussion in Mussoorie came before the Deputy Magistrate at Mussoorie last week. The evidence given in court showed that Mr. Arthur Hatchard, who is staying at the Charleville, had his room invaded late at night on more than one occasion by two other residents. In spite of protests this was repeated, with the result that the proprietor of the hotel requested the two gentlemen alleged to be concerned—Lieutenant C. Rolland, R. A., and Mr. W. Mulholland, Assistant Engineer—to leave. The request apparently so annoyed the gentlemen that, according to the evidence they grossly insulted Mr. Hatchard whom they considered responsible for their expulsion, abused him and threatened him with violence. Mr. Hatchard consulted counsel who advised that an opportunity should be given for an apology and a withdrawal of the threats, before taking action. With this intention Mr. Hatchard went to the office to write letters to the persons concerned, and while so engaged was again accosted by one of the individuals who repeated the threats with additional abusive language. Upon this Mr. Hatchard considered an appeal to the Magistrate the only course left, and the Magistrate issued notices to the two persons concerned to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace. The following day the case was taken up in the presence of several spectators. A suggestion was made that the case should be settled with an apology. This the complainant's counsel said his client would agree to his only object being to put a stop to the disgraceful proceedings. The Magistrate, having made a note of the proceedings, recorded apologies to the effect indicated by counsel, and these being signed by Lieutenant Rolland and Mr. Mulholland, the case terminated.

THE coal industry in India has increased of late by leaps and bounds, and last year the total output of coal in this country was 4 millions of tons—the money value of which, at slightly over Rs 3 per ton, amounts to 124 1-2 lakhs of rupees. The Province of Bengal alone yielded considerable over 3 millions of tons: the Hyderabad Native State came next with 3 1-2 lakhs of tons; Assam accounted for nearly 2 lakhs; Central India and the Central Provinces about 1 1-3 lakhs each; Punjab 92,000 tons; Burmah about 12,000 and Baluchistan nearly 9,000. During the last five years the output of Indian coal mines has increased from 2 1-2 millions to 4 millions of tons; and the yield last year was 1-4 million in excess of that of the previous year; and this figure represents the average annual increase during the last quinquennium. With this great and rapid increase of local produce, the import of foreign coal has declined: and during the last three years alone it has decreased from 8 1-4 lakhs of tons to 2 2-3 lakhs. Foreign coal is, of course, of much better quality than the Indian variety: but it is about six times as costly: and this consideration has led to the free employment of Indian coal by local railways and other agencies, and at present about 90 per cent of the coal consumed by Indian railways is the produce of this country. The amount of capital now embarked in the coal industry is computed at nearly 103 lakhs, and it is estimated that the industry affords employment to 60,000 persons, of whom about one-third are women and children. The Indian coal industry, if properly worked, should have a bright future: the supply of coal in this country is practically inexhaustible, and in Bengal alone there or 25,000 millions of tons, and there exists a good demand for country coal, which in addition to local custom, is already exported to the extent of 2 lakhs of tons.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MOB EXCESSES IN PEKING.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

Owing to the excesses of the mob in Peking the Russian Legation has ordered an escort of Cossacks from Port Arthur.

Sir Claude Macdonald has also sent for twenty-five British Marines from Wei-Hai-Wei.

THE ANTI-FOREIGN OUTBREAK AT PEKING.

LONDON. OCT. 3.

In view of the outrages on foreigners at Peking Admiral Deway has despatched the American cruiser Baltimore to Iientsin.

PROMOTION FOR MARCHAND.

OCT. 2.

Marchand, the leader of the French expedition at Fashoda, has been promoted Major, his rank hitherto having been that of Brevet Major.

DERVISH ATTACK ON GEDAREF.

OCT. 3.

The Emir Ahmed Fedil having collected the remaining Dervishes in the Province of Gedaref made a determined attack upon the house but was repulsed with considerable loss. Colonel Parson's loss was slight. Reinforcement are leaving Omdurman to assist in clearing the Gedaref province of Dervishes.

THE KHEDIVE'S VISIT TO THE SULTAN.

The Dragomant of the foreign Embasies of Constantinople have called upon the Khedive on behalf of the Ambassadors.

The motives of the Khedive's visit are unknown, but are supposed to be connected with the Khedivial property at Thasos.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the English mails of the 23rd ult., left here for Bombay, at 11 p.m., yesterday.

THE MASUD RAID.

CAVALRY ESCORT UNABLE TO PURSUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, OCT. 3.

The following are the further particulars of the Masud raid near Jandola. A party of five Bhittani levies, two Bhittani dak runners, and two Mahsud levies, while proceeding to Jandola from Sarwakai on the 29th September, were attacked by Mahsud raiders said to be fifteen in number inside the Shahur Tangi below Haider Kach. One Bhittani levy was shot dead, another was wounded, also a dak runner. The Mahsuds took away one murzzle loading gun. The Cavalry escort, which was passing up to Haidar Kach reached with in shot almost immediately, but were fired at by the raiders and found themselves unable to return the fire, so retired and informed the Officer Commanding at Jandola. The latter with a pursuit party searched the country up to Haidar Kach, but could find no trace of the raiders.

SIR GEORGE WHITES APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL KITCHENER'S CLAIMS.

Sir George White's appointment to the Adjutant Generalcy at home has been received here with much surprise. General Kitehener is thought most likeiy to be offered the Quarter Master Generalship when General White vacates, though even his eyes permitting, it is by no means certain that General Kitchener would accept the appointment. In any case, an interregnum is likely to occur, which will probably be filled by the temporary arrangement, in force before Sir George assumed charge. Having an Indian man as Adjutant General, is welcomed as likely to cause more attention to be devoted to the claims and requirements of the Indian Army.

RECRUDECENCE OF PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

Plague of a violent type has again broken out in the Punjab, the village of Kariam, in the Jullundur district, reporting three cases amongst the Chamars. The people are being, turned out of their houses and everything possible is being done, but this recrudescence, just as the cold weather is coming on, is regarded as very serious.

MR. DAWKINS, NEW FINANCIAL MEMBER.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. Dawkins to succeed Sir James Westland, as Financial Member, of the Governor-Genera'ls Council.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Captain R J. Pinney, Royal Fusiliers, Dy. Asst. A. G., Quetta Dist., officiates as Asst. Mily. Secy. to Genl. Galbraith while Commanding the forces in Bombay.

Majors H. Mullaly and H. V. Biggs, R. E., have been permitted to elect for continuous service in India, Surgeon Major C. Cordell, Indian Sub. Medl. Dept. retires from the service.

Capt W. Sprague Indian Medl. Service, has resigned the service.

Major H. Wright, D. S. O., 11th Bengal Lancers, Captain H. Hodges, 3rd Bombay Infantry, Captain S. Vincent, 7th Bombay Lancers, and Lt. Dredgeon, 20th Bombay Infantry, have been granted by the Secretary of State extension of leave for 3, 2, 3, and 4 months respectively.

Lieut. N. F. Playfair, 2nd Battalian, K O. S. Borderers, is about to be appointed Lieut. in the Uganda Rifles. Major A. E. Sandback R. E. has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Major General Luck. on his assuming Command of the forces in Bengal.

Captain R. E. Dundas 2nd Royal Scotts will be reappointed Assistant Inspector, Army Signalling, Madras, and Bombay Commands, for the ensuing winter months.

An exchange has been sanstioned between Veterinary Lieutenants H. B. Knight and H. Turnbull. The latter officer embarks for India immediately to replace the former.

Major W, C. Beenor Royal Army Medical Corps has been appointed Surgeon Major, Coldstream Guards, and struck off the Indian establishment.

Major T. E. Oleary, Royal Irish Fusiliers late Inspector, Army Signalling, Punjab and Bengal, Commands, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment and ordered Home.

Captain E. M. Morphew, Royal Army Medical Corps, has been ordered Home on completion of his tour of Foreign Service.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

The following R.A. changes have been approved. The postings are due to promotion. Major Fuller to the 11th Company, Wertern Division. Captain Gripe to the 22nd Company, Southern Division, and ordered Home, Lieutenant Ollivant to No. 2, Mountain Battery, vice Gripe. Captain Gotto to the 27th Company, Southern Div-sion. Captain Smith to the 3rd Company, Wertern Division. Captain Walters to the 29th Company., Eastern Division, an Captain Rettie to No. 1 Company, Southern Divisiond

MILITARY TRANSFERS

2nd Lieutenant Courtney is transferred No. 5 Company, and Lieutenant Cobb. to No. 33 Company, Southern Division Lieutenant Shaw to No. 24, Company, and Lieutenant Martelli to No. 26 Company, Eastern Division. Major Bethell has been ordered Home on promotion, while 2nd Lieutenant Benn, on first appointment, comes out to No. 9, Company, Western Division.

DEATH OF MR. W. B. LIVINGSTONE.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 3.

The death is announced of Mr. W. B. Livingstone, Principal, Krishnaghur College. He had been ailing for several days with remittent fever, upon which complications supervened, and he passed away on Friday night. He was greatly respected in the district in which he laboured. He leaves a wife and children, for whom much sympathy will be felt in England.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

A clean bill of health in respect of the plague was again presented on Sunday, there being no fresh cases or deaths, the figures remaining the same, viz.,230 suspected cases with 192 deaths. The general death-rate of the city, though still below normal, is slightly on the increase, being 54, including 4 reported from Campbell Hospital, as compared with 62, including 4 reported from Compbell Hospitaland 1 from Medical College Hospital. A clean bill of Health has been presented for over ten days; but as the last patient was discharged from the ward hospital in Sham Bazaar on the 28th September, in accordance with the Venice Convention, ten days' clean bill is required to declare the city free from plague. From the 29th September to the 8th instant, both days inclusive, if no fresh cases are reported, and there are no suspected cases in any of the hospitals, in all probability, Government will declare the city free from plague, and plague regulations will be kept in abeyance till after the cold weather.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE

400 SOULS DROWNED.

A correspondent writes that news has been received of a terrible catastrophe from Mithankot. A large boat while crossing the river Indus, which is at its broadest at this place, capsized in deep water and all the passengers, numbering no less than one hundred souls, together with horsee and cattle were drowned. The current is so swift at this spot, that not a single body has been recovered. These unfortunate people were on their way to the shrino of the celebrated saint at Mithankot to join the annuai urs death anniversary fair. Inquiries are being instituted as to the cause of the disaster.

PLAGUE IN THE POONA DISTRICTS.

POONA, OCT. 3.

There were 39 cases and 29 deaths recorded in the Poona District yesterday. In Usroli, 15 cases and 9 deaths. In Jewali, 7 cases and 2 deaths. In Riwat, 12 cases and 11 deaths. The Victoria High School at Darwar has been closed in consequence, and the Municipal election, which was to have heen held shortly, postponed. Two more villages in the Nasik Drstrict, named, Sunbak and Homdgaum have been affected with plague.

CRICKET.

The cricket match, Poona vs. Ahmednagar has been adandoned, owing to Poona not being able to get a team together.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TORNAMENT.

The Football Tornament commenced last evening when two matches were played off, one at Ghorpuri and the other at Wanorie. The attendance was very meagre as nobody knew of the tournament. The two matches were played at a distance of one mile each on the Ghorpuri ground. The match was between the Durham Light Infantry and the East Yorkshire. The latter winning the toss elected to play from North. The Durhams set the ball in motion. The Visitors played up well, their forwards hustling grandly; but their attacks were repulsed. The Durhems commenced their old tactics. The Yorks became the aggressors and the Durhams scored two goals within half the time. On the sides being changed matters were somewhat improved, when after a short struggle in the vicinity of the Durhams' goal the Yorkshires managed to score for their side; this greatly helped to cheer them, and for the next few minutes they played in capital form working well in unison. The Durhams worked their way down in quick succession and scored two goals, but one was of the off-side. When time was up the score stood-Durhams 3 goals to Yorkshire one goal.

On the Wanowrie ground the match was between the Shropshire Light Infantry and the Highland Light Infantry. The ground was rather wet and slippery, as during the whole of the first half of the game a drizzling shower prevailed. The Shopshires during this time were playing against the wind, but their combination was superior to that of their opponents. In the first half the Highlanders managed to score a goal. Their goal keeper saved sometimes a splendidly good stroke. In the second half the game was appreciably faster, and a greater interest was manifested. The Highlanders carried the game down into their opponents; for a few moments the passing was good, but the Shropshires left back sent the ball into the middle and saved them from a difficulty. The same exhibition was repeated; the Shropshires kicked a clean goal from the proximtty of the Highlander's goal. Another attempt was made on the Highlander's goai. The game at this time was furious, and the Highland goal-keepers saved a goal several times. Eventually the Shropshires won by two goals to the Highlanders one.

The following remaining matches will be played off on the 4th instant, viz:—The 20tn Hussars vs. the Royal Irish Regiment, and Royal Irish Rifles vs. the Royal Artillery, Kirkee. On the 5th instant, the Royal Artillery, Colaba, will play the Royal Fusiliers, and the Shropshire Light Infantry; the Durham Light Infantry. the winners of to-day's match On the 7th instant, th winners of the 4th vs. the winners of tae 5 h, aud Finals will The be played. on the 8th.

THE KOLAPUR RACES.

The Kollapur races, with revised prospectus, will be run in Poona on the 27th, 29th, and 31st October.

BALKRISHNA HARI CHAPEKAR.

ANOTHER REPORTED ARREST.

SECUNDERABAD OCT. 3,

The Nizam's Government have received intimation of the arrest, by their police, of Balkrishna Hari Chapekar, who was concerned in the murder of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst at Poona. The arrest was effected by two Jamadars of the Nizam's district police at Tungabhandra station.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR MANILAL N. DVIVEDI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NADIAD, OCT. 3.

Professor Manilal Nabhubhai Dvivedi, B. A." tha eminent Vedantist and philosopher, died here on Saturday night, of Pleurisy. He leaves behind him an aged mother and two minor sons. He was held in great respect by people for his great learning, and for his extensive writings on religous and moral subjects. The lamentable event is generally mourned.

REUTER TELEGRAMS)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Gorkha left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, OCT. 1.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, OCT. 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Brindisi (extra) left here this afternoon for Bombay.

HONGKONG, OCT. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Manila (extra) left here for London at daylight to-day.

The Messageries Maritimes Company steamer Salazie, which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 27th ultimo, arrived at Aden on Sunday, the 2nd instant, at 1 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats easier.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	28 3-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

AN effort is evidently being made by the officials of the Northern Football Union to conform to the new rules in regard to professionalism. Clubs are being smartly taken to task for failing to provide genuine employment for their players, and for a time at least it seems likely that the new conditions will be rigidly enforced. At a meeting, last week, the Hull Club was fined £25 for allowing its players to take part in practice games where gate money was taken, and the officials were severely censured. In another case, the captaiu of a club was objected to as not being in employment, and the club was warned not to play him until he was found a bonafide occupation. The officials of the Union are doing their duty, and are undoubtedly anxious to enforce the rules, but what a hopeless undertaking it is! There can be no half-way house in professionalism. Once the payment of money is legalised, amateurism is out of the question. It is probably true that a great many of the players engaged with Northern Union clubs are in genuine employment. They are fortunate, of course, if they are, for, in addition to getting two or three pounds a week from their club, they are getting a pound or two elsewhere. To show the absurdity of the present situation, it is only necessary to mention that one local club at least is offering a bonus to its players in the case of a win. The salary goes on, of course, but to induce the players to try their best they are promised a bonus. There must be many anxious moments to club officials, but the spectators are in happy ignorance of what is going on. It has been resolved that a player must be in employment three days before being considered in bona-fide employment, but the Union has not yet been able to devise means for guaranteeing that the employment is genuine. Of course it has not. How can it? The Union must be allowed to go on, however, as the six shillings a match theory was allowed to go on until it was exploded. It will not be necessary to wait until the end of the season for the explosion of the genuine employment theory. It will exhaust itself long before then.

In view of the admitted success of the Northern Union and the League clubs, it is interesting to learn that the Rugby Union has had a successful year financially, and that the balance of £546 has been increased to £1,304, In addition to invesiments in Consols of £2,600. At the annual meeting, to be held on the 22nd, it will be proposed to alter the number of representatives on the committee from twenty to eighteen. Lancashire. of course, suffers. It is preposed that the county should have one representative instead of three, while Yorkshire are to have three instead of four. Lancashire are asking that they shall be allowed two delegates, and if the Union is able to appreciate the position of things in the county at present, it will accede to the request. It will certainly do no good by endeavouring to wipe Lancashire off the map, as it seems inclined to do at present.

An effort is also to be made to adopt the Northern Union rule in regard to half black play. The proposal is "that a half-back be considered off-side immediately he gets in front of the last man of his own team in a scrimmage." One would think that anyone who had played, or even watched, the game would see the reasonableness of this directly, but Mr. A. Budd, a past president, suggests the following amendment:—"This rule shall not apply to the case where a forward of his own side is (1) late in getting up to a scrummage already formed, or (2) having gone through the scrummage comes round again to rejoin it." Would it not have heen much simpler for Mr. Budd to move a direct negative. It seems absurd to make provision in a rule of this description for men "late in getting to a scrummage already formed." or coming round to a sorummage aleeady formed after being offside. Once off-side always off-side until the player has expiated his mistake or offence by the five-yard rule.

The games of Saturday were again favonred by splendid weather, and at many of the matches there were very large crowds. A comparison of the estimates—for they are merely estimates in most cases—shows that the weight of numbers is in favour of the Association game. There have been big crowds at a certain number of the Northern Union games, but the prospects are not too brilliant, in view of the adoption o professionalism. Salford, Broughton Rangers, Oldham, and Swinton will probably draw big "gates" throughout the season, but it is evident that many of the poorer clubs will have a very bad time of it. At Tyldesley, for instance, there were 1,500 present, at St. Helens 2,000, at Wigan 3,000. Professionalism will not pay under these conditions. Saturday's matches produced no sensations. Swinton, as was expected, easily beat Morecambe, who are apparently altogether outclassed; Salford beat Light by six points to two—a performance which confirms the good form shown by Leigh last week against Stockport; Oldham succeeded where Swinton had failed at Warrington, and Widnes gave further evidence of their continued smartness. Tyldesley had the satisfaction of beating Stockport, but this Northern Union tournament is practically confined to three or four clubs, and the performances of the weaklings are not of much account.

The League games furnished two or three startling surprises. The reorganised Bury team had given pretty good evidence of being in good form, but the last thing in the world the student of football form would have thought of was that Bury would beat Aston Villa. Yet this came about. Bury led by a goal at half-time and eventually won by two to one. Evidently Bury is a club thatwill have to be reckoned with, for on previous form Aston Villa had shown themselves equal to their old reputation. Another unsuspected club that has come to the front is Notts County. A week ago the Midlanders played a draw with Burnley; on Saturday they drew with Sheffield United, last year's champions. Theother Sheffield club the Wednesday, were more fortunate against Notts Forest, who have apparently lost all the form which enabled them to carry off the English Cup but there is still room for speculation in regard to the two Liverpool clubs. At the outset of the season there was understood to be no comparion between the two. Liverpool had been so much strengthened and Everton so much weakened, that the Anfield Road team was expected to have all its own way. Early promise has not been more borne out, however, for on Saturday Everton scored a three goals to none victory over Newcastle Uuited, and Liverpool lost to Sunderland by a goal to nothing The Wearsiderse are a powerful team this season. it is true, but if thn cup is to go to Liverpool it will he necessary to show a bit better form than that of Saturday.

The averages appended are a complete record of the season's work among cricketers who have played sixteen or more inuings and taken thirty or more wickets. W. G. Qualife, the Warwickchire professional, is easily at the head of the batting, thanks in a large measure to the number of not-out innings he has played. In the whole list there is no one who has been not out oftener, with the exception of Rhedes, the Yorkshire bowler, who goes in eighth or ninth, whereas Quaioe usually begins his innings second wicket down. A remaakable advance has been made by C. B. Fry the old Oxonian, who is second in the list, and whose brilliant batting throughout the season has done much to recompense Sussex for the loss they have sustained by Ranjitsinhji's absence from England throughout the summer. It is noteworthy that the batsmen who immediately follow the two leaders are veterans For many a season Abel, Gunn. Stoddart, Shrewsbury, Grace, Paeairet, and Jackson have been to the fore, and advancing years seem to exercise little influence upon their run-getting powers. The only prominent Lancashire batsman is Tyldesley, who has made considerable advance. Ward takes a secondary position. and MacLaren, though he played several innings quite worthy of his old reputation, has a lower average then he has had for several years. His comparative failure is to some extent due to indifferent health. J. T. Hearne is one of the few members of Stoddart's Australian team who have fully maintained their reputation. He may look upon the year's work with pride, as he has not only a lower average than any other bowler but he is the only one who has taken more than two hundred wickets. Richardson, the famous Surrey professional, has improved in form as the season has advanced, and though his average is not a specially good one, he is second only to Hearne in the number of wickets taken, his work at Hastings last week having put him ahead of Rhodes, the clever Yorkshire recruit. The Lancashire bowling has been much more expensive than usual, and Cuttell is the only player for the country who has secured more than a hundred wickets.

The interest in the National Water Polo Championship has now reached an acute stage, and the prospects of the teams which have found their way to the semi-finals are being anxiously discussed. The speculation of the Farnworth supporters were rudely upset by the Palace players on Thursday night. The London team, for the purposes of this competition, is made up of the best of last year's Polytechnic and Palace teams, and consequently form one of the best teams in the South. The game had barely commenced when the Palace scored, to the consternation of the home team, who appeared to lose their heads at the early success of the visitors. From this to the finish Farnworth never looked like winning. They were clearly overplayed, the combination of the visitors being more than they could cope with. The Palace won handsomely by six goals to one, a result which surprised not a few. The Farnworth team, played far below their reputation. The Palace are now drawn to meet Everton, who earlier in the week easily disposed of Worthing. The London team have choice of Bath, and it may be assumed that Everton will have to travel to London. Osborne and St. Helens met on Friday night, and were unable to come to a decision, the match ending in a draw of two goals each. Here again was another instance of the home team becoming disorganised at the early success of their opponents, who commenced by scoring twice in succession. The play of the champions was exceedingly poor, and their in and out form is difficult to understand. It was only when the game was more than half over that they pulled themselves together and luckily avoided a defeat. The match will probably be replayed during the week and upon the result much will depend. The winning team will have Nautilus the ex-champions for visitors, and as they are hardly equal to Osborne or St. Helens, one of the Northern teams is bound to go into the final, which is to be played at the Westminster Baths on the 24th inst.

Another remarkable swim was accomplished by the Birmingham amateur, Frank Holmes, on Thursday last, when he attempted to cross the Channel. Starting under most favourable conditions, Holmes had, it is calculated, swam twenty-four miles, when a choppy sea and a strong breeze off the French coast compelled him to relinquish the effort. His performance up to this point will rank as a meritorious one. Doubtless many will be of opinion that it was a pity, seeing Holmes was within six miles of the French coast and, according to his own expression, feeling little the worse that he was not allowed to continue. It must, however, be borne in mind that at this point the most difficult part of the feat arises. Although only six miles away many hours would have had to be spent and many more miles would have had to be swam before the coast could have been reached. It was about this point that Captain Webb found his task well nigh hopeless, especially as he was much exhausted, but his strong determination to perform the tremendous undertaking, coupled with stimulants enabled him to hold out and to eventually stand upright on the Calais sands, after being in the water 21 hours 55 ms., during which time it is calculated he swam 45 1-2 miles. It is impossible to estimate the time it would have taken Holmes to finish had he continued, but it may fairly be assumed that it would have been considerably less than Webb's, as his progress up to the point referred to was, in comparison, much better. This was probably owing to the temperature of the water, which was several points higher than in Webb's case. Altogether Holmes was in the water nine hours and a half, and covered 24 miles—an effort which will at least rank second only to Captain Webb's performance.

The amateur champion is keeping up his remarkable form, and won very easily the half-mile championship of the Midlands at Birmingham on Monday last. As if to contradict the statement that he does not travel outside his immediate district unless it be for a national championship, Jarvis was in evidence at the Cranston Hill Baths, Glasgow, on Friday evening, where he is reported as having broken the quarter-mile bath record by a fifth of a second, though the figures as telegraphed, do not bear this out. The record stands to the name of Tyers at 5 minutes 43 1-5 seconds, made at Broughton, in May, 1896.

A champion of the rights of wheelmen in the streets of the city of London has been found in Alderman Sir Henry Knight, who sentenced a butcher's cart driver to three weeks' hard labour for obstructing and assaulting a cyclist. Although they are old truths, they are not sufficiently frequently heard from the seats where justice is dispensed, and it is good to find Sir Henry Knight declaring that drivers ought to know that cyclists, like pedestrians, have as much right to the use of the roadway as themselves. True, they ought to know—generally do know—but they too often trade on the assumption that the magistrate's view of cyclist-baiting will be lenient. A few more such judicial utterances and three weeks' hard labour sentences are wanted to convince road ruffians that the rights of cyclists are unalienable.

The membership of the C.T.C. increases monthly by thousands, but the private riders who join the N.C.U. are singularly few in number. Manchester produced two last month, Liverpool two also, the majority of the centres none at all, and the whole of England only 27. Is it a possible explanation that membership in the N.C.U. bring unlimited liability, as that body is an unregistered association, whereas, the C.T.C. is incorporated under the Companies Acts, with the special sanction of the Board of Trade to omit the word "limited" from its title? It is, of course, the custom of small clubs to be unregistered, but an important orgnaisation like the N.C.U. would consolidate its position by becoming incorporated, only there is the drawback that the special sanctioning of the omission of "limited" is now no longer given, the Board of Trade of late years having declined all such applications.

It is a rare experience, comparatively speaking, to come across one of the few specimens of apparatus which have been fitted to guards' vans for the safe conveyance of cycles. By chance I happened on a train so equipped last week, but the guard explained he never used the holders, because when cycles were placed in them they protruded so far into the van that when the big doors were open for thereception of luggage at roadside stations the ends of the machines were exposed to injury. So even when a company acquires a sufficient access of energy to put a new fitting in a van or two it is only a wasted effort after all, and the machines are crashed together at owner risk and huddled away among heavy luggage in the old reckless style. The boom in chainlessmachines confidently predictedby of the makers these articles a year ago has not been maintained. In America, where the bevel gear was perfected to a degree not previously attained, the price of chainless machines has dropped from £25 to about £15 and the makers who most closely identified themselves with the introduction of a cross roller gear in this country, the Quadrant Cycle Company, have presented a report showing a greatly reduced profit in consequence of the exploitation of the chainless machine.

If St. Andrews attracts golfers of note from all over the world, North Berwick attracts the fashionable golfer. Rarely a week passes but one reads that some eminent person has been playing over this famous East Lothian links. The course in itself is good enough to attract any golfer, but it is the bright and healthy position which gives it such a charm. What the course is like in unfavourable whether I cannot say, as it has been my good fortune to be favoured with fine whether whenever I have been there. Bordering on the sandy shore, opposite the Bass Rock, the links do not make one feel so shut in as one does on most greens. The course itself is long and difficult, and in dry weather the greens are particularly "fiery," especially as four of them are on higher ground. The par of the course at full stretch is about 77. Although many of the best lady players in Scotland come from North Berwick, the ladies links there would hardly suggest the fact. On hilly ground and exceedingly short—so much so that there is not a hole with a par above three,—it hardy gives scope for much improvement in the game. If it were not that ladies are allowed to play over the long course, provided that they start before ten o'clock, between noon and one o'clock, and between four and five o'clock, I doubt if the ladies at North Berwick would have made such a mark in the golfing world. Quite recently a further concession has been made to a certain section of the ladies—namely, that those handicapped at or below scratch may start at any time. Perhaps the time may come when the men will be allowed to start only at certain times.

CAPTAIN WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Bengal Lancers, has been appointed an Attache at Army Headquarters, Simla Second Lieutenant Charteris, R.E., is posted to the Khyber Brigade as Assistant Field Engineer. Lieutenant Daunt, 22nd Bombay Infantry, has been recommended for appointment to the Survey of India. Lieutenant Mance, R. A., has been appointed temporary Adjutant of the Madras Volunteer Artillery, in addition to his other duties, for a period of six months.

REOPENING THE NORTHBROOK HOSPITAL.

SPEECH BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

WITH his usual sympathy for the sufferers from the fell epidemic that is again threatening us with a recrudescence, and his interest in the measures adopted for their treatment, His Excellency Lord Sandhurst found time, while here en route to Simla, to visit the Mahratta Hospital and to preside at the function of reopening the Musalman General Hospital, Northbrook Gardens.

This Hospital, which was opened in the beginning of this year by the Plague Committee, of which Sir James Campbell was Chairman, partly aided by private help from the leading members of the Musalman community, after doing some useful work was in the beginning of June last closed temporarily owing to decrease in the number of plague cases.

The Hospital, which consists of six well-ventilated sustantially built sheds, is most pleasantly situated in the southern-most extremity of the Northbrook Gardens. There are in it one roomy male ward, two female wards, two contact-wards-and servants' quarters. Owing to its being conducted on purely Indian principles of medicine, dispensed by a well-know and popular Musalman physician or hakim, it has given proofs of being very attractive to the lower orders of the Musalman community who used to come voluntarily to avail themselves of its benefits.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst attended by the Commissioner of Police; the Honourable Mr. Wingate; Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner; Mr. Jackon, Private Secretary; and Mr. Du Boulay) reached the Hospital at 8-30 a. m. punctually. The place up to the outer gates was decorated in honour of His Excellency's visit with gay bunting and flags. On His Excellency alighing from the carriage the members of the managing committe of the Hospital—Sirdar Umer Jamal and his son, Mr. Hasan Umar, Khan Bahadur Fazullah Khan, Khan Bahadur Daudbhai Musabhai, and Mr. Sayad Nisar Husein, were presented to His Excellency. On reaching the grounds the wards and other arrangements of the Hospital were shown over to His Excellency by the Municipal Commissioner and Khan Bahadur Fazlullah. His Excellency expressed himself well pleased with them. The alcove in the midst of the Hospital grounds, which was most tastefully decorated, was then reached and His Excellency took his seat. There was a large audience of no less than two hundred representative Musalman gentlemen forming the different district Committees, together with the District Officers.

His Excellency in a few well chosen words expressed his satisfaction, melancholy under the present circumstances as that satisfaction was, to again meet with the gentlemen he saw around him. He said he was gratified to see the good work done by the Hospital last year under the management of the committee and under the skilful and successful treatment of the Hakim. He was glad to find he was able to open the Hospital under the same favourable circumstances and he hoped that the reappointment of the same Hakim, who did so much to make the Institution a success, would still be effective in attracting patients to it. His Excellency said he was glad to have the co-operation of the Committee for an additional reason. That was, that he hoped they would by their representing to their poor co-religionists the advantages of the institution not only do a service to the Hospital, but to the cause of trying to do battle with the plague. In order to make a hospital of this kind attractive to the people we must offer to the poor patients some advantages which their position does not place within their reach in their own homes, toys for sick children and flowers for suffering grown uppatients cost little andit is with such little accessories that the sojourn of the suffering in the hospitals must be made pleasant. His Excellency said he knew it would be stated that these things cost money. But he wished the members of the community would not require advice from without for good acts such as these. Another thing that His Excellency said he was anxious to impress upon the members of the community as well as the committees was the necessity of their advising their people to avail themselves of the hospitals on the first signs of the disease showing themselves. It was useless to seek medical relief after the disease had asserted itself. This was the most wholesome lesson they could impress upon their poor co-religionists. With these words His Excellency declared the Musalman. General Hospital open and wished it a career of usefulness.

His Excellency's speech was received with great applause and was interpreted into Hindustani for the benefit of those of the audience who did not understand English by Khan Bahadur Fazlullah Khan, who moved a vote of thanks to His Excellency for sparing time from an already full programme to show his interest in the welfare of the Musalman community. Mr. Ibrahim Sayani moved the same in English. His Excellency and suite were garlanded by Sirdar Umar Jamal, but before leaving His Excellency was pleased to notice the presence among the audience of the Sidhi Queen Shophi and acknowledged her efforts in helping the executive officers, and expressed a hope that she would continue following the same useful course.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

WEDDINGS LECTURES AND DANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

THE event of the past week has of course been the Viceregal wedding, which will be remembered in Simla as one of the prettiest functions of its kind. I need not describe it here, as full particulars have long since appeared in your telegraphic columns. It will no doubt be followed by more ceremonies of a similar nature, of which the season has hitherto been singularly unproductive, though several engagements have been made known informally to friends, and may be expected to blossom into weddings at Christchurch a little later.

Next to the wedding, interest has concentrated upon the Durand Tournament, with its long drawn out struggle between the York and Lancaster, and North Stafford teams. It was almost a relief yesterday to hear, that the dual had at last come to an end, through the North Staffords obtaining a goal, for splendid as the fight has been, and intense as the excitement, it first evoked, there is a limit to the time that can be spared, the claims of other events to the limited accommodation of the Annandale ground beginning to become pressing. Opinion is a good deal divided as to whether or no it was the better team of the two which eventually won; but this much is certain, that the display has been an exceedingly interesting, one, and the goalkeeping of both Revill for the York and Lancasters, and of Moore for the Staffords, distinctly above the average. The semi-finals on Wednesday between the New Club and Staffords was spoilt by the rain, the New Club who are a very light team, being completely non-plussed by the heavy ground, and making in consequence a very much poorer fight than would otherwise have been the case, the tie which would otherwise have been a close one, thus going entirely in favour of their heavier competitors. The finals on Friday will have been played off ere this reaches yon. They will be watched with great interest up here, though the general opinion seems to be that the Black Watch will have matters all their own way, the Staffords who were a stong team to begin with being somewhat overtrained and stale after their prolonged struggle with the York and Lancasters.

On Wednesday was Colonel Sinclair's lecture before the United Service Institute, on the First Sikh-War. The campaign he described is of special interest up here; the head quarters of the Punjab Government, of which the first Sikh War laid the foundation stone, and the fact that the battle fields are within reach and familiar ground to many of those stationed in Simla, brings this bloody war home to us as nothing else could do. The story as Colonel Sinclair told it was instructive, as much for the mistakes in tactics it disclosed, as for the gallantry of the British and Hindostani regiment under the leadership of that fiery old warrior, Lord Gough, which retrieved them and snatched victory from the very jaws of defeat, The occasion gave Sir Edwin Collen an opportunity, which he was not slow to avail himself of, to pay well-merited tribute to the Sikhs, who fought so stubbornly against us, and his reference to the defenders of the blood-stained walls of Saraghari, as worthy descendants of the stalwart Sikhs who held the entrenchments of Sobraon, was very warmly received.

Of other events this week, the most noticeable has been the masked ball given by the Black Hearts at the Town Hall which was, as usual, with the entertainments engeneered by these hospitable bechelors and grass widows, a great success. The place was draped with the familiar red and black hangings of the order, and the disguises of most of the ladies perfect; the discoveries made after the sixth dance, when masks and dominoes were discarded, being in some cases very amusing Bachelors have been found to lament, that only the ladies were permitted to disguise their identity; but the Black Hearts were probably wise in this decision, and are to be congratulated upon an entertainment which has proved a very pleasant variation upon the stereotyped dance.

Invitations are now out for the ball which is being given by the Viceroy and Lady Elgin on 11th October, also for another of Von Waldthausen's charming dances on 7th, while there are race to-morrow and on Saturday, and a promise of cricke thereafter.

Next week too is to be the fancy fair, which i being organised upon a very large scale in aid of the Ripon Hospital; so altogether there is plenty going on. From the list which the Lucky Bag promoters have published, it would seem that this feature is likely to be as profitable as ever, while I hear that the Cafe Chantant is going to be something altogether unusual, and the trouble which is being taken by the stall-holders is certain to reap its reward. A feature of the show is the *Fancy Fair Gazette*, which is an illustrated amateur newspaper, with real live news, and a wonderful collection of local skits and Simla articles, which should form a charming souvenir of the occasion, the advertisements alone, all of which are paid for, being said by those who have been privileged to see the advance proofs, to be screamingly funny.

MEMOIRS OF BISMARCK.

DR. BUSCH'S SECRET DIARY.

REMARKABLE DISCLOSURES.

DR. MORITZ BUSCH, says the "Standard" has lost no time in availing himself of the late Prince Bismarck's expressed permission that after the latter's death, he might tell "everything you like, absolutely everything you know" and the tacit leave that the revelations should not be long delayed. Whether this haste is desirable in the interests of the Prince's reputation, or in regard to the feelings of persons and personages, in Germany and elsewhere, who are still living is open to question. The measure of Dr. Busch's reticence is that of the Prince himself—and, in conversation with his intimates, the great Chancellor was candid to a very remarkable degree. The Diarist excuses himself on the ground that these particulars are part of the historic character of the personality he is dealing with, and that the picture may present harsh and rough features; but it has hardly a single ignoble trait. The many bitter—needlessly bitter—remarks which Dr. Busch has been careful to collect are ascribed to temporary irritation, to the impatience of a great man at the consciousness that, while he alone knew the true object to be pursued, and the fitting means for its achievement, his knowledge could not be applied because the right of final decision on all occasions belonged by hereditary privilege to more or less mediocre and narrow minds." Whether the true explanation be this or another, the "picture" is, to quote Dr. Busch himself, indubitably, harsh and rough as to the absense from it of all ignoble traits, he is scarcely as the professed panegyrist of the late Chancellor qualified to pronounce. Dictatoria', inperious, overbearing, with a touch in him even of the bully, the warmest admirers of the Prince had always known him to be. Thanks to Dr. Busch's industry and unfailing memory, he is also made to appear, when crossed or hampered, a railer and a scold. The Diary, in fact, suffers from its very intimacy and closeness of record. It shows us the varying temper, the meannesses the day-to-day intrigues of the powerful Statesman, in the privacy of his bureau—and there is, in truth, no such pettiness as that of the greatest men. Perhaps, inevitably, from the very nature of the work and the point of view of its author, there is none of the perspective required for the just appreciation of such a mighty historical figure.

Dr. Busch's relations with Prince (then Count Bismarck) began in the early Spring of 1870, when he was "appointed to represent the views of the Chancellor in the inspired "Press. The duties were, perhaps, more confidential than dignified, Busch would take down from his Chief the outlines of an article on a given subject, sometimes, indeed, his actual words, and would proceed to place the outcome in the proper quarter. He tells us, rather naively, that the articles were invariably inserted and without alteration, Occasionally the Chancellor's opinions were sent to the remote papers—those which were not notoriously connected with the Government—or even abroad, the English Press not excepted. Dr. Busch's account of his work in this capacity gives a curious picture of the activity of the German Foreign Office under Bismarck. It was by means of the reptile Press that the Chancellor, having decided on a course of action, manufactured in its favour a body of public opinion to which he afterwards pointed as the excuse for, or the motive-power of, his policy. In his manipulation of this instrument he showed a power of resource, a mastery of detail, an impatience of criticism, and a personal vindictiveness which recall, in a striking manner, the methods and characteristics of the First Napoleon. Dr. Busch exposes, with, we presume, an unconscious cynicism, the complicated mechanism, hidden springs, of this department of the Bismarckian Diplomacy.

The Chancellor would adopt the most roundabout means to obtain the desired effect. For example:—

"Read over to the Minister at his request, an article which he ordered yesterday and for which he gave me the leading ideas. It was to be dated from Paris, and published in the "Kolnische Zeitung." He said:—'Yes, you have correctly expressed my meaning. The composition is good both as regards its reasoning and the facts which it contains. But no Frenchman thinks in such logical and well-ordered fashion, yet the letter is understood to be written by a Frenchman. It must contain more gossip, and you must pass more lightly from point to point. In doing so you must adopt an altogether French standpoint. A Liberal Parisian writes the letter and gives his opinion as to the position of his Party towards the German question, expressing himself in the manner usual in statements of that kind'" (Finally Count Bismarck dictated the greater part of the article, which was forwarded by Metzier in its altered form to the Rhenish newspaper).

We do not propose to follow Dr. Busch further into the details of his industry, on the performance of which he, perhaps, prides himself unduly. The more interesting portions of his voluminous book are those which deal with Prince Bismarck's characteristics and policy. On these points he has much to tell which, if not of profound political importance, is extremely valuable as a contribution to the study of the most remarkable man of the latter part of the century.

THE CHANCELLOR AND THE FRENCH.

Dr. Busch accompanied the Prince throughout the campaign in France—in the capacity, according to one writer, of "chiefs of the semiofficial Press hacks"—and has compiled a full record of his Chief's sayings and doings at that period. Much of it has already appeared—with some of the sting omitted—in the author's own "Graf Bismarck und Seine Luete" but a great deal remains which is either new, or, if not new, worth reproducing. The Prince, it now appears, had conceived the idea of attacking France, with the aid of Austria, at the very moment of the Austro-Prussian War. He told Dr. Busch:—

"Just after the first shot had been fired (in reality it must have been about a fortnight before) I sent Gablentz, the brother of the General, to the Emperor at Vienna with proposals for peace on a dualistic basis. I instructed him to point out that we had seven or eight hundred thousand men under arms, while they also had a great number. It would therefore be better for us both to come to an agreement, and making a change of front towards the West, unite our forces in attacking France, recapture Alsace, and turn Strassburg into a federal fortress. The French were weak as compared with us. There might be no just cause for war, but we could plead with the other Powers that France had also acted unjustly in taking Alsace and Strassburg, whence she has continually menaced South Germany ever since. If we were to bring these as a gift tothe Germans they would accept our dualism. They, the Austrians, should rule in the South and have command of the seventh and eigth army corps, while we should have command of the ninth and tenth and the federal command in chief in the North. . . . . Dualism is a very ancient institution, as old as the Ingevones and Istoevones, Guelphs and Ghibellines. The negotiations, of course, fell through. But the Prince pursued his object steadily, and, having brought the two countries to the verge of war, topped them both over by his editing—to use a polite term—of the famous Ems Despatch. It was done in this way:—

"Abeken (writes Dr. Busch) then talked about the event at Ems which preceded the outbreak of the war, and related that on one occasion, after a certain Despatch had been sent off, the King said, 'Well, he' (Bismarck) 'will be satisfied with us now!' And Abeken added, 'I believe you were.' 'Well.' replied the Chancellor, laughing, 'you may easily be mistaken. That is to say, I was quite satisfied with you. But not quite as much with our Most Gracious, or rather not at all. He ought to have acted in a more dignified way—and more resolutely.' 'I remember,' he continued, 'how I received the news at Varzin. I had gone out, and on my return the first telegram had been delivered. As I started on my journey I had to pass our pastor's house at Wussow. He was standing at his gate, and saluted me. I said nothing, but made a thrust in the air—thus' (as if he were making a thrust with a sword). He understood me, and I drove on.' The Minister then gave some particulars of the wavering and hesitation that went on up to a certain incident, which altered the complexion of things, and was followed by the declaration of war. 'I expected to find another telegram in Berlin answering mine, but it had not arrived. In the meantime, I invited Moltke and Roon to dine with me that evening, and to talk over the situation, which seemed to me to be growing more and more unsatisfactory. Whilst we were dining, another long telegram was brought in. As I read it to them—it must have been about two hundred words—they were both actually terrified, and Moltke's whole being suddenly changed. He seemed to be quite old and infirm. It looked as if our Most Gracious might knuckle under after all. I asked him (Moltke) if, as things stood, we might hope to be victorious. On his replying in the affirmative, I said, Wait a minute!' and seating myself at a small table I boiled down those two hundred words to about twenty, but without otherwise altering or adding anything. It was Abeken's telegram, yet something different—shorter, more determined, less dubious. I then handed it over to them, and asked, 'Well, how does that do now?' 'Yes,' they said, it will do in that form.' And Moltke immediately became quite young and fresh again. He had got his war, his trade. And the thing really succeeded. The French were fearfully angry at the condensed telegram as it appeared in the newspapers, and a couple of days later they declared war against us.

Bismarck was inspired with the profoundest hatred and contempt of the French people, and gave expression to it in language and actions which make one surprised at the mildness of Jules Favre in describing him as an amiable barbarian. We quote the following from a collection of similar outpourings which Dr. Busch has carefully treasured in his Diary :—

France is a nation of ciphers—a mere herd. The French are wealthy and elegant, but they have no individuality, no consciousness as individuals, but only as a mass. They are like thirty million obedient Kaffirs, each one of whom is in himself featureless and worthless, not fit to be compared with Russians and Italians, to say nothing of ourselves. It was an easy task to recruit out of this impersonal, invertebrate mass a phalanx ready to oppress the remainder of the country so long as it was not united.

You can give a Frenchman twenty-five lashes, and if you only make a fine speech to him about the freedom and dignity of man of which those lashes are the expression, and at the same time strike a fitting attitude, he will persuade himself that he is not being thrashed."

"Mention was made of General Ducrot, who was taken prisoner at Sedan, and who, being allowed greater liberty on pledging his word not to escape, disgraced himself by absconding on the way to Germany. The Chief remarked :—When one catches scoundrels of that kind who have broken their word (of course, I do not blame those who get away without it) they ought to be strung up in their red breeches, with the word "Parjure" written on one leg, and "infame" on the other. In the meantime, that must be put in its proper light in the Press. The fellow must be shown up.' The barbarous manner in which the French were conducting the war having been again referred to, the Minister said :—If you peel the white hide off that sort of Gaul you will find a Turco under it."

"Bismarck-Bohlen, who seemed to be particularly communicative to-day, told me following anecdote about the Chief. At Commercy a woman came to him to complain that her husband, who had tried to strike a hussar with a spade, had been arrested. The Minister listened to her very amiably, and when she had done he replied in the kindliest manner possible. 'Well, my good woman, you can be quite sure that your husband' (drawing a line round his neck with his finger), 'will be presently hanged..'

"Alten and Prince Radziwill are the Chiefs guests at dinner. A rumour is mentioned to the effect that Garibaldi and 13,000 of his volunteers have been made prisoners. The Minister observed that is really disheartening—to make prisoners of 13,000 franctireurs who are not even Frenchmen! Why have they not been shot?

"Hoinstein told us that a shoemaker in Munich had made a good deal of money by letting his windows, from which a good view could be had of the captured Turcos as they marched by, and presented seventynine florins to the fund for the wounded soldiers. People had come even from Vienna to see that procession. This led the conversation to the shootnig of these treacherous Africans, on which the Chief said, There should have been no question of making prisoners of these blacks. Holnstein I believe they do not do so any longer. The Chief. If I had my way, every soldier who made a black man prisoner should be placed under arrest. They are beast of prey, and ought to be shot down. The fox has the excuse that Nature has made so but these fellows—they are abominably. unnatural They have tortured our soldiers to death in the most shameful way.

The Chancellors sentiments were fully shared by the Countess Bismarck :—

Sunday, November 6.—The Chief read to us at dinner a portion of his wife's letter, which was to the following effect :—'I fear you will not be able to find a Bible in France, and so I shall shortly send you the Psalms in order that you may reap the prophecies against the French—"I tell thee, the godless shall be destroyed."

May I ask, said the Prince (doubtless to get away from this subject), how the Countess is? Oh, she is quite well, replied the Chief, now that our son is better. She still suffers from her ferocious hatred of the Gauls, all of whom she would wish to see shot and stabbed to death, down to the little babies—who, after all, cannot help having such abominable parents."

The sympathy aroused in England dy the disasters and sufferings of the French people served to intensify the presistent Anglophobia of the German Statesman—an animosity which included the Queen, her family, and her Diplomatists ;—

They want to send a gunboat up the Seine (Odo Russell put forward this demend, which the Chancellor absolutely refused) 'in order, they say, to remove the English families there. They merely want to ascertain if we have laid down torpedoes and then to let the French ships follow them. What swine! They are full of vexation and envy Because we have fought great battles here—and won them. They cannot bear to think that shabby little Prussia should prosper so. The Prussians are a people who should merely exist in order to carry on war for them in their pay. This is the view taken by all the upper classes in England. They have never been well disposed towards us, and have always done their utmost to injure us.' 'The Crown Princes herself is an incarnation of this way of thinking. She is full of her own great condescension in marring into our country. I remember her once telling me that two or three merchant families in Liverpool had more silver plate than the entire Prussian nobility. "Yes," I replied, "that is possibly true, your Royal Highness, but we value ourselves for other things besides silver."

Here is a pleasant example of his feelings towards the British Embassy in Berlin at this period :—

"Holstein then related how certain people belonging to the English Embassy have behaved very unbecomingly outside the place where the French prisoners are confined in Spandan, and had fared badly in consequence. Cockerell was knocked down and beaten black and blue, so that he aftermards looked 'quite as if he had been painted.' Loftus did not at first want to intervene, but was ultimately induced by the other diplomats to enter a complaint. Did they give this Cockerell a sound hiding?" asked Count Bill, Oh, certainly, replied Holstein' and Miss—(name escaped me), who tried to interfere on his behalf; also received a few blows, Well. I am glad Cockerell got a proper dressing. said the Chief. it will do him good. I am sorry for the lady. But it is a pity that Loftus (the British Ambassador, himself did not get thrashed on the occasion,as we should then be rid of him,

To be concluded).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE REFORM.

The following is the reply of the Government of India to the Memorial forwarded on 24th July 1896, to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the separation of the Civil from the Military branch of the Indian Medical Service, in pursuance of the Resolution passed at a Public Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association, held on 15th April 1896, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta :—

No. 5386 of 1898.

General Department, Bombay Castle 27th Sept. 1898.
To the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta. C.I.E.,M. A., Barrister-at-Law.

Sir.—In continuation of the letter from this Government No. 3593 of the 14th August 1896, I am directed to inform you, that the memorial has been considered by the Government of India. Their views, which are concurred in by the Secretary of State, are as follows :—

Many of the statements contained in the memorial have been demonstrated to be inaccurate, so the Government of India considered, more particularly two of the main arguments used by the memorialists in favour of the changes advocated. These were (1) that the present system has resulted in inefficiency in the conduct of the work of the higher medical appointment, and (2) that the proposals of the memorialists—of which the main outline was that there should be in India a separate Army Medical Service, and a separate Civil Medical Service, entirely independent of one another—would result in economy.

As to the first contention, the Government of India are of opinion that the Civil work of the Indian Medical Service has been very well performed ; that appointments to special duties in the higher branches have been made with special reference to the qualifications of the officers selected ; and that the Government have no reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which the selected officers have carried out their duties. With regard to the contention that the method of filling the Civil Medical Service, independently of the Army Medical Service, would result in economy, the Government of India observe that the scheme sketched out in paragraph 15 of the memorial is too vague to lend itself to discussion, and that they do not feel justified in entertaining a proposal to subvert entirely the system on which at present both the Army and Civil Medical Departments are officered. without having some well considered alternative to suggest. This was not supplied in the memorial, which the Government of India therefore, regard merely as an additional indication of the need for placing on a better footing that portion of the Medical Service which is recruited from among the medical students trained in this country. The Government of India are confident that the proposals since placed before the Secretary of State (which are detailed in the Home Department Resolution No. 1140-50, dated the 22nd August 1898 which has been published in the *Government Gazette*) will go far to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the students of medicine in India who elect to enter Government Service.—I have, &c.,

R. B. Stewart,
Acting Secretary to Government,

The single plague patient who was under treatment at Sishal Qazian has been discharged from hospital, and the province is now free of the disease.

THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

BLACK WATCH vs. NORTH STAFFORDS.

THE FINAL TIE.

THE HIGHLANDERS CARRY OFF THE CUP.

There was a great gathering at Annandale on 30th September to witness this deciding match, which was played in lovely weather. The ball was started at 4-42, and five minutes had not elapsed before the Scotchmen had twice almost scored. Again three minutes later, Campbell and Jameson made a great effort at goal, and before the first ten minutes were up, the first named of this pair, who received from McClatchie, put the ball into the net with a beauty, the Black Watch being thus, at this early stage of the game, one goal to the good. At 4-53 the Black Watch obtained a corner, which was cleared, and Lees getting on, rushed past Smith, but Scott came round smartly and Lees shot wide. The Black Watch after this kept the play in the North Stafford half, and Scott got in two nice shots which were cleared. Orr followed with a beauty, which was grandly saved by the Staffords custodian. The Staffords then attacked, but the Black Watch soon had the ball back in their adversaries' territory, and Orr just missed scoring with a shot which passed over the bar. Moore kept goal splendidly for the Staffords during this period, while Reid, the Black Watch custodian, had nothing to do.

Play recommenced, after the interval, at 4-13, and two minutes later Jameson received from Campbell, and working round Saxon, shot a beautiful goal, the second for the Black Watch, the Staffords having scored nothing. Play after this ruled even for three minutes, and then the Black Watch obtained acorner which went out. A second corner followed at 4-24 but nothing resulted. At 5-27, McGann for the Staffords got in a great shot, which Reid cleared ; corner followed, but two minutes later, the Black Watch worked down and again attacked, Aitken at 4-31 putting the ball through the posts for them from a pass. The goal was disallowed, however, for offside. The Black Watch continued to press, and shortly after this obtained a corner, Aitken followed with a great shot which was grandly cleared by Moore. The Staffords then made another effort and worked the ball up the field, Lees getting in a low shot, which just missed the Black Watch goal. The latter were soon back, and until the whistle sounded, pressed continuously, putting in shot after shot which only the splendid goal keeking of Moore, who saved again and again for the Staffords, prevented from adding to their score. The Black Watch thus won by two goals to nothing.

Mrs. Durand presented the Trophy to the winners on the ground, the Adjutant General, Major General Morton, addressing the men in a happy little speech, and regretting that illness had prevented the Commander-in-Chief from presiding.

PLAGUE NEASURES IN KOLHAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir,—Your Kolhapur correspondent writing on the above subject has the gift of self-restraint in a remarkable degree as will appear to everybody if the true history of the Plague Measures in Kolhapur ever comes to be written. My reason for writing to you is, that the matter is one of public moment, and if the plague does make an entry into Kolhapur City, and if the present way of managing things is allowed to continue, the results will be terrible. Up to this time the entire control of measures against the disease, are in the hands of Colonel Wray, whose attitude towards the disorder ought now to be pilloried as pusillanimous, and it is only natural to expect that the subordinates acting under him, will copy his example, with the result that the public will be left to the mercy of a policy of scuttle. That I am not overstating the danger the following facts will serve to prove.

It was observed and commented on months ago by the public of Kolhapur, that when the plague reached Sangli, Colonel Wray withdrew to Panhala twelve miles further away from the seat of contagion than before ; his visits to Sangli have been, like those of Angels, few and far between, and the precautions, that he has taken on such occasions, have aroused the merriment of those who witnessed them.

Now the plague has reached Miraj, and Colonel Wray has retired for a second time to Panhala; and instead of being personally present to direct operations in the affected places, he issues his orders, and receives his reports, at a distance of forty miles by means of daily telegrams ; the effects of such an example on subordinate native officials, need not be enlarged upon. Together with this we have to listen to Colonel Wray's constant boasting of the success of his plague measures, and his contemptuous disparagement of neighbouring Collectors less fortunately situated ; on a branch line of railway as Kolhapur is, and with all the resources of this State at his command, it is not a very wonderful task to keop the plague outside of this city ; but Colonel Wray has not kept the plague out of Sangli, which is on the main line, nor has he yet succeeded in crushing it there ; we fail then to see what room there is for boasting, and we think that Colonel Wray, under the circumstances, might well keep his contempt himself. There is probably no living plague official in the Presidency, who knows less of the plague by personal experience than Colonel Wray; yet we hear that he has written a book on plague suppression, which has been translated into the Vernacular, and which it appears to be the duty of our Native Plague Commissioner to read to the villagers, by way of combating the disease. It may, perhaps, be said, that plague management of this kind might be excused to Colonel Wray, on the score of ill-health; but the public has a right to expect to be better served than this, by a highly-paid official ; and if he is not ready to adventure himself into scenes of possible infection for the public good, as other officials are doing all over the country, then it is high time that his place should be taken by someone else of more courageous temper.

Your correspondent's expression of "shameful favouritism" in the issue of passes, is not a bit too strong ; it may be added, that the general issue of quarantine passes Colonel Wray has reserved to himself, but when passes are to be refused, the applicants' letters are conviently sent to the Diwan by Colonel Wray, to be dealt with in the usual way. One would imagine that regular inspection of the quarantine camps is a duty of the principle plague officer ; Colonel Wray went to the camp at Shirol Road, some six months ago, attended by a file of sepoys, with rifles and ball cartridge, an impressive testimony to the feelings with which he is regarded by the wretched occupants. Reports from those who have been there make it plain, that it is quite time for another inspection, as the camp is dreadfully overcrowded, swarming with vermin, utterly insanitary, and deficient in water supply. I enclose my card and remain.—Yours etc.,

Kolhapur, Oct. 8. "FIAT LUX."

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Commander E. J. Beaumont, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on Saturday last with the following details on board :—Captain C. H. M. Kirkwood, Capt. and Mrs. H. T. Arnold, Lieutenant F. H. Stoddart, Lieutenent G. H. de Berry, Lieutenant W. S. Stirling, Lieutenant C. H. Hill, Lieutenant C. A. Milward, Assistant Surgeon Robert, 1 woman, and 2 children. 377 European details, and 44 Native details. During the voyage she experienced fine weather and smooth seas

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A new difficulty in regard to compensation allowance has arisen in Assam. The system of granting compensation for dearness of provisions to the men of the several battalions of the Assam Police—except in the North Lushai Hills, where the men are supplied with full rations and a certain amount deducted from their pay does not appear to work well in the case of the Silchar battalion, where it is reported—and this view is confirmed by medical opinion—that much sickness is due to the fact that the men stint themselves in food in order to save money out of the compensation for gambling purposes—a vice to which they are "greatly addicted." We are now told that proposals will be made for abandoning the compensation system unless moral influence can be brought to bear on the men to abandon their evil ways. No doubt these gambling policemen are woeful sinners, but the logic of the new proposals is not quite clear. The motive avowedly is to promote the physique of the force ; but if the policemen are deprived of the compensation allowance, and continue to gamble, which by hypothesis is to be the condition of the deprivation, they are likely to have less than ever to eat.

BUILDING SITES ON APOLLO BUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You have done a great service to the cause of sanitation and the improvements of the city of Bombay, by calling attention to the faulty way in which the Apollo Bunder Reclamation is now built upon. It is a thousand pities that the finest spot in the whole of Bombay, the spot which is the healthiest and most beautiful on account of its situation, and which first catches the eye of the traveller on his landing in "Beatiful Bombay" should have been laid out for building purposes in a way quite heedless of its charming-surroundings. Pretty little villas set out with beautiful gardens and separated from each other by broad streets, lined with an avenue of trees, would have more suited the spot, than lofty buildings lying back to back with each other and facing streets hardly bigger than some of the big lanes in the native town. No doubt these narrow streets make the surrounding houses look more majestic but take away a great deal from the comfort and healthiness of those houses. Your condemnation of the narrow gullies, keeping, effluvia stagnant in them for want of better oration, could not have been more emphatic. You are right Sir, in asking that before further mischief is done, the authorities take advice of their present position, and improve the laying out of new streets and houses, so as to make them thoroughly healthy and breezy. An important, fact, a source of yet another nuisance and grievanc has escaped your attention. It is the letting out of some of these plots for the erection of stables. Well, Sir, a stable at the best, however, well-built and well kept, is not a desirable neighbourhood but a sort of nuisance, particularly so when it is situated adjacent to dwelling-houses and in the midst of tall buildings. There is a stable erected at the back of a big house and near a beautiful little church, and I hear two more plots have been leased out for the same purpose. I think the lessees could yet be induced to build shops or small houses in the place of stables, as they desire to keep their adjacent big houses open to the sea breeze. If stables are thus allowed to lie interspersed among tall buildings, then all hope of making the quarter a quite a fashionable and health-giving resort, would be at an end. There is ample accommodation for stabling purposes at the South-East end of the Reclamation, where the Sirdar's stables are now situated, or better still, further up to, the south of the Municipal Pumping station as the latter stables also will before long, raise a cry from the occupants of the new plots on the Apollo basin now reclaimed, for no one would relish stables large or small, particularly big ones as the Sirdar's the nursing place of mosquitos and other pests near their dwelling houses. They must be all removed further towards the Pumping station. Surely no resident on the Reclamation would object to his stable removal, about half a mile from his house, than having it quite near too his nose.—Yours &c.,

SANITATION.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

	Wards.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	1	
	Esplanade	1	1	
B	Mandvie	3	1	24
	Chuckla	0	1	
	Umarkhady	1	1	
	Dongri	4	3	
C	Market	1	1	24
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	2	1	
D	Khetwady	0	1	6
	Girgaum	1	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	1	35
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	2	2	
	Kamatipura	1	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	6
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	10
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	Hospitals.			
	Jain		2	27
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Jain Parel		3	
	Arthur Road	2	6	
	Modikhana		1	
	Bhatia		1	
	Maratha		7	
	Total	20	37	138
	Total plague deaths to date	31,232	27,553	
	Same date last year	6	7	131

THE MARATHA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Dr. Chonkar, in charge of the Maratha Hospital, died of pneumonic plague yesterday. An hospital assistant attached to the same hospital also died on the previous day from plague, while the wife of the latter, succumbed to the disease on the following day.

PLAGUE HEALTH CAMPS.

A general meeting of the Daivadnya community was held on Sunday last, at 4 p.m., at Shankarshet House, to consider what steps should be taken in the matter of Health Camps in view of the apprehended recrudescence of the plague this year. The meeting was largely attended by members of the caste. Lieutenant G. Warneford, Plague District Officer, C. Ward, South, who was invited to the meeting, expressed his joy at hearing the community's plans about Health Camps, &c. On behalf of the general committee of the representatives of the Dakshiani Hindu community, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji and Rao Saheb Narayan Trimbak Vaidya's brother attended to furnish such information as might be required relating to sites, &c., for Health Camps.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of the invitation note by the Secretary, Mr. N. S. Kale, and the chairman there after explained the object of the meeting and the circumstances that led to the formation of the general committee and sub-committees and requested the members present to express their views on the subject.

Mr. Modak said that arrangements should be made for providing accomodation for the poor of the caste in the first instance.

The secretary thereupon explained that the matter would be considered later on. The first business of the meeting was to reply the circular received from the general committee. Thereupon the following propositions were passed :—

(1) Mr. Sadanand Shivshankarji Pitale proposed that the sub-committee should first of all ask for suitable plot of land measuring 6000 sq. yds near the town close to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Church Gate Station for the accommodation of such members of the Divadnya community as would avail themselves of the same. The propossal was seconded and supported by Messrs. Moreshwar Bapuji and Gangadhar Anandrao Mirkar.

(2) Proposed by Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale and seconded by Mr. B. S. Vaidya, that the approximate number of the gentlemen who had signified their intention to remove to Health Camps might be forwarded to the Municipal Plague authorities for their information with a remark that all additions thereto would be communicated to the general committee from time to time. Twenty-six gentlemen had signified their intention to erect sheds at their own expense.

(3) Proposed by Mr. N. Anandrao and seconded by Mr. B. S. Vaidya, that a working Committee composed of the gentlemen named be appointed for carrying out the objects of the meeting.

(4) Proposed by Mr. N. S. Kale and seconded by Mr. N. G. Chhapwale, that Messrs. Mr. S. N. Hate and Dr. J. R. Murkute be appointed honorary engineer and medical officer, respectively, in charge of the Health Camp.

(5) Proposed by Mr. N. V. Ghumre on behalf of Mr. R. M. Chonkar, (who could not attend the meeting) and seconded by Mr. N. A. Penkar, that a subscription list should be opened for erecting huts and cottages for the poor of the community.

Thanks were voted to Lieutenant Warneford and Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji and Mr. Vaidya for attending the meeting and furnishing it with information regarding sites, &c. A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman Mr. Raoji V. J. Shankarshet, for his able conduct in the chair and for the trouble taken and expenses incurred by him in getting up the meeting, terminated the proceedings.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THURSDAY'S RETURNS.

For ten consecutive days there have been no cases of plague nor deaths. The general death-rate on Thursday was 48 as against 50 of the past five years.—*Englishman* (Saturday.)

BOMBAY ARMY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 1.

The following arrangements are ordered for carrying out the Reliefs of Corps and Batteries during the season of 1898-99 :—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

C. Battery from Meerut to Mhow, probably arrive in March, 1899. To march under the orders of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Forces, Bengal, on the completion of the Cavalry camp in the Aligarh Delhi-Umballa area.

I. Battery from Mhow to Aligarh, leave 14th November, arrive 29th December. To march under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Mhow District. To attend Cavalry camp in the Aligarh-Delhi-Umballa area. On completion of camp to march to Umballa.

L. Battery from Kirkee to Secunderabad, leave 24th January, arrive 28th February. Battery to practise at Hinpuri Royal Artillery Practice Camp on completion of which to march under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, Poona District, via Bombay, routes 227, 241, and 268.

S. Battery from Secunderabad to Kirkee. Leave Kirkee 29th January, arrive 24th February. To march under the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Madras.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

26th Field Battery. From Kamptee to England. Leave 2nd December, arrive 25th idem. Rail to Bombay under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Nagpore District in communication with General Officer Commanding Bombay District for embarkation in the India Troop Service Transport Nubia, sailing on the 8th December. Guns, horses and equipments, to be transferred to 58th Field Battery on arrival at Kamptee.

27th Field Battery for Nusseerabad to Neemuch. Leave 9th January, arrive 3rd February. To march under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Mhow District via Bombay route No. 213; arrive Hamirgarh 15th January. Battery to practise from 16th to 27th January, march to be resumed on 28th January.

38th Field Battery from Neemuch to Nusseerabad. Leave 10th January arrive 4th February. To march under the orders of the General Officer Commading Mhow District, Arrive Hamirgarh 15th January, Battery to practise from 16th to 27th January, march to be resumed on 28th January.

40th Field Battery from Ahmednager to Bangalore. Leave 24th January from Poona, arrive 18th March. Battery to be brought to Hinpuri, Royal Artillery Practice Camp, commencing 2nd January, where it will carry out its annual practice. On completion of Practice, Battery to march under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Poona District via Bombay and Madras routes.

42nd Field Battery from Secunderabad to Ahmednagar. Leave 29th December, arrive 30th January To march under the orders of the Lieutenant.-General Commanding the Forces, Madras.

58th Field Battery from England to Camptee. Leave 28th October, arrive 24th November. Arrives at Bombay in the Indian Troopship Transport Dunera on the 18th November. To be railed to Kamptee under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Bombay District in communication with General Officer Commanding Nagpur District. To take over guns horses and equipments of 26th Field Battery, General Officer Commanding Nagpore District to arrange for the accommodation of the Battery till the departure of the 26th Field Battery.

MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.

No. 2 Mountain Battery from Quetta to Murree Hills. Leaves 1st December arrives 10th December at Rawal Pindi. To rail between Quetta and Rawal Pindi. Horses, mules and camp equipage to be transferred to No. 7 Mountain Battery at Quetta. No. 2 Mountain Battery to take over horses, mules and camp equipage of No. 7 Battery at Rawal Pindi. To practise at Camp Dhagul between 2nd and 14th January.

No.7 Mountain Battery from Murree Hills to Quetta Arrives 30th November. To rail to Quetta. Horses, mules and camp equipage to be left behind for transfer to No. 2 Mountain Battery on arrival at Rawal Pindi. To take over horses, mules and camp equipage of No. 2 Mountain Battery at Quetta.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 8 Company Eastern Division from Delhi to Aden. Leaves 11th October from Delhi, and from Bombay 17th October. Arrives 26th idem. Rail to Bombay. to embark in the Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning sailing on the 17th October for conveyance to Aden.

No. 13 Company Eastern Division from Aden to Bombay. Leaves 3rd November, arrives 12th November. To embark in the Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning sailing on 3rd November for conveyance to Bombay.

No. 24 Company Eastern Division from Bonbay to Delhi. Leaves 14th November arrives 20th November to rail to Delhi.

No. 26 Company Eastern Division from Aden to Bombay. Leaves 3rd November arrives 12th idem. To embark in the railway Indian Marine Steamer Canning sailing on 3rd November for conveyance to Bombay.

No. 18 Comany Southern Division from Ferozepore to Aden. Leaves 17th October from Bombay arrives 26th idem. Rail to Bombay. To embark in the Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning sailing on 17th October.

No. 21 Combany Southern Division from Aden to England. Leaves 21st November, arrives 8th December. To embark in the Indian Troop service Transport Dilivara on the 21st November.

No. 28 Company Southern Division from Bombay to England. Leaves 25th January, arrives 16th February. To embark in the Indian Troop Service Transport Dunera sailing on the 26th January. (This move is dependent on No. 6 Company Southern Division having arrived in Indian from Ceylon).

No. 16 Compay Western from Barrackpore to Aden, Leaves 11th November, arrives 21st idem. Rail to Bombay. To embark in the Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara sailing on 11th November for conveyance to Aden.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

2nd Battalion Royal Scots from Mandalay to Poona. About 400 rank and file of this Regiment will leave Rangoon in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning on the 7th October, arrive in Bombay 17th idem. On arrival at Bombay to be railed to Poona under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Bombay District in communication with the General Officer Commanding Poona District. Balance of Royal Scots will proceed in February.

1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment from Allahabad to Bombay, Deesa, Ahmedabad and Deolali. Orders regarding the move of this regiment will issue hereafter.

2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment from Rangoon to Quetta. Leaves 13th February, arrives 4th March. To embark in Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning leaving Rangoon 13th February. On arrival at Karachi on 1st March to be railed to Quetta.

2nd Battalion Border Regiment from Quetta to Bareilly. Leaves 6th March, arrives 13th March. Rail to Bareilly.

2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment from Bellary and Fort St. George to Ahmednagar and Satara. Orders will issue hereafter regarding the move.

2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment from Bareilly to Aden. Leaves Bombay 11th November, arrives 21st November. Rail to Bombay. To embark in the Dilwara sailing on 11th November for conveyance to Aden.

2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry from Ahmednagar and Satara to Mauritius. Orders regarding the move will issue hereafter.

1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Deolali to Poona. Orders regarding the move will be issued hereafter.

2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment from Aden to England. Leaves 21st November, arrives 8th December. To emark in Dilwara sailing on 21st November.

2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry from Poona to Mandalay advance party of 379 rank and file with due proportion of officers to rail to Bombay under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Poona District in communication with the General Officer Commanding Bombay District on the 19th October for embarkation in the Dalhousie leaving Bombay on the 20th October, arriving Rangoon on 30th idem. The remainder of the Regiment will proceed in March.

2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry from Karachi and Hyderabad to Ceylon. Orders will issue hereafter regarding the move.

1st Bn. Royal Irish Rifles from South Africa to Karachi and Hyderabad. Orders will issue hereafter regarding the move.

2nd Bn. Royal Irish Rifles from Poona to England. Leaves 25th January, arrives 16th February. Rail to Bombay. To embark in the Dunera sailing from Bombay on 25th January. This move is dependent on the 1st Bn. Royal Irish Rifles having arrived in India from South Africa.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

No. 2 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners from Aden to Kirkee. Leaves 4th November, arrives 13th idem. To embark in Canning sailing on the 4th November. On arrival at Bombay to be railed to Kirkee.

No. 4 Company from Kirkee to Aden leaves 18th October, arrives 25th idem. Rail to Bombay. To embark in Canning sailing on 15th October.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

2nd Bombay Grenadiers from Poona to Bombay. Leaves 3rd February arrives 14th February. To march to Bombay under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Poona District *via* Bombay route No. 99.

8th Bombay Infantry from Baroda to Ahmednagar. Leaves 22nd December, arrives 23rd January. Headquarters and four companies to march under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Bombay District *via* Bombay routes. On arrival at Malegaon on the 12th January, relief of the Malegaon detachment of the 9th Bombay Infantry to be carried out.

8th Bombay Infantry (four Companies) from Baroda to Ahmednagar. Leaves 4th February, arrives 8th March. To march under the orders of the General Officer Commanding District via Bombay routes.

9th Bombay Infantry (Four Companies) from Ahmednagar to Baroda. Leaves 3rd January, arrives 3rd February. Three companies to march under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Poona District from Ahmednagar via Bombay routes. On arrival at Malegaon on 12th January, Malegaon detachment to be picked up, and march with other companies to Baroda.

9th Bombay Infantry (Head Quarters and Four Companies) from Ahmednagar to Baroda. leaves 24th January, arrives 24th February. To march under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Poona District *via* Bombay routes.

16th Bombay Infantry from Quetta District to Poona. Leaves 13th March, arrives 21st idem. Rail to Karachi. To embark in Canning sailing on 17th March. On arrival at Bombay on 20th March Regiment to be railed to Poona.

25th Bombay Rifles, from Bombay to Nusseerabad. Leaves 1st February, arrives 17th idem. Rail to Nusseerabad.

27th Bombay Infantry to Karachi Regiment at present in East Africa. 29th Bombay Infantry from Chaman and Hyderabad and 30th Bombay Infantry from Karachi to Chaman. Moves already carried out.

7th Madras Infantry from Kamptee to Rangoon and Port Blair. Orders regarding the move will issue hereafter.

22nd Madras Infantry from Berhanpore and Cuttack to Kamptee and Sitabuldee. Orders regarding the move will issue hereafter.

THE FIRST SIKH WAR.

SPEECH BY SIR EDWIN COLLEN.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Sir Edwin Collen on the occasion of Colonel Sinclair's lecture before the United Service Institute on the First Sikh war :—

I am exceedingly glad to have had the pleasure of presiding at this lecture to-day and for several reasons. In the first place, I think we must all welcome most heartily any contribution to military history founded on study, for every one here will, I magine, agree that the study of military history is absolutely necessary for those who are soldiers, and that there is no study as calculated to improve a man in the military profession.

"Secondly, I think, we must all acknowledge that a study of Indian Military History is especially valuable, but that it is somewhat neglected. And lastly, it is of the greatest advantage to have in a compact form a narrative of the first Sikh war, because we know the country and such an account enables us to appreciate the foes with whom we had to contend, foes who have since become our firmest friends, and with whom we have fought shoulder to shoulder in many a campaign. I do not intend to trouble you with any detailed remarks on the lecture to which we have just listened. Colonel Sinclair has placed the subject before us in a very clear and practical way, and I venture to think his conclusions are in the main most reasonable. He paid a well-deserved tribute to the stubborn gallantry of the British troops, and the devoted bravery of their opponents but I do not think he alluded to the admirable way our Hindostani troops bought at Aliwal and Sobraon, and perhaps he has hardly done sufficient justice to that fiery old warrior Lord Gough. (Applause.)

"Since those days our enemies have become our best soldiers, and the stalwart defenders of the entrenchments of Sobraon have had worthy descendants in the defenders of the bloodstained fort of Saraghari. (Loud applause.) Men like them and their brethren have indeed no cause to be ashamed, when they stand with their enemies in the gate. No one who has ever served with Sikh troops can speak too highly of them, and as we listened to the account we have just heard, while we must recognise that they were indeed foemen worthy of our steel, we know now that the Queen has no more brave and devoted soldiers than those who belong to the great religious and Military community of Sikhs. (Applause.)

"We are much indebted to Colonel Sinclair for his labour on this subject and for permitting us to enjoy the fruits of that labour, and I will ask you to allow me to convey to him our cordial thanks. (Applause.)

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

LI HUNG CHANG'S EXPERIENCES.

THE SCHEMES FOR REFORM.

An Imperial edict of the 1st Sep. may, perhaps be taken as an indication of the struggle that is now going on at Peking between the advocates of reform, headed by the Emperor himself, and the bulk of the conservative partp. It appears that a 2nd-class secretary of the Board of Rites, named Wang Hsun, composed a memorial containing suggestions for reforming his Board, and this paper the secretary asked his superior officers, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Board of Rites, to hand to the Throne on his behalf. The plain langue of the writer, denouncing the lazinesss of his superiors, evidently gave great offence to them and resulted in Huai Ta-pu, the Manchu President of the Board, heading a joint memorial of his colleagues denouncing in no measured terms the audacity and revolutionary ideas of their subordinate and asking that he be severely punished as a warning to others. It must have been like a bolt from the blue when the abovenoted edict was issued commanding the memorialists to be handed to the Board of Civil Appointments for the determination of adequate penalties, "for trying to prevent people from making suggestions to the Throne in contravention of his Majesty's previous edicts calling for suggestions from all his subjects, irrespective of rank." The edict also went on to say : "We are the best judge whether a man's memorial is audacious, traitorous or not and we will not trouble our Ministers in the future to consider such matters for us. Henceforth Ministers and high provincial authorities are

FORBIDDEN TO OPEN AND READ THE MEMORIALS

which they are asked to present to us on behalf of the writers, and the delinquent President of the Board of Rites is now commanded to hand up to us the alleged offensive memorial of the said secretary Wang Hsun." The Reform Party may therefore be said to be triumphant over their old foes at the present moment. In the Imperial edict of the 1st ult. of which we publish above a compressed translation the Emperor commanded the delinquent Ministers of the Board of Rites "to be handed over to the Board of Civil Appointments for the determination of adequate penalties' we now learn that when the obnoxious secretary handed his memorial to his Chiefs for transmission to the Emperor, they not only refused point blank—after reading it—to do so, but called the former up before them and rated him soundly for his audacity and insolence. To the surprise of his Chiefs, Mr. Wang Hsun, the secretary in question, not only

REFUSED TO TAKE BACK HIS MEMORIAL

but stoutly maintained his right to write it. The Board of Civil Appointments having received the Emperor's edict appeared to have lost no time in determining the penalties incurred by the Ministers of the Board of Rites, for an unusually prompt edict of the 4th ult. commands that "Huai Ta-pu and Hsu Ying-kuai, Manchu and Chinese Presidents of the Board of Rites ; Kun Hsiu and Hsu Hui-li, Manchu and Chinese Senior Vice-Presidents ; Pu Ting and Tseng Kuang-han (Earl Weiyi), Manchu and Chinese Junior Vice-Presidents of the said Board, be hereby cashiered for daring to disobey our decrees and oppose our desire to reform our Government." The decree winds up by praising the resolution and moral courage of Wang Hsun, the secretary in question in refusing to take back his words even when "threatened by a whole array of powerful Ministers." In reward for this Wang Hsun is promoted to be a Metropolitan official of the 4th grade with the brevet rank of the 3rd grade button—a position which under ordinary circumstances it would have taken him at least twelve to fifteen years to obtain. It will also be observed that his Majesty in dealing out his punishments was politic enough not to do so on his own initiative, but he "commands the said Board to determine the adequate penalties" his Ministers deserved, with the result noted above.

LI HUNG'S DISMISSAL.

The following important Imperial edicts were issued on the 7th ultimo in Peking ; (1) Li Hung-chang and Ching Hsin (Manchu), President of the board of Revenue, are hereby relieved from the duties of Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen. (2) Yu Lu, member of the Grand Council, is appointed a Minister of the Tsungli Yamen. (3) Yu Lu and Li Tuan-fen are hereby appointed substantive Manchu and Chinese Presidents of the Board of Rites, respectively ; Kuo-pu-tung-wu and Sha Lien are appointed substantive Manchu Senior and Junior Vice-Presidents, respectively, of the same Board. (4) Li Pei-yuan is appointed substantive Junior Vice-President of the Board of Civil Appointments ; Liu En-pu is appointed substantive Director of the Imperial Granaries ; and Tseng Kuang-lan (Marquis Tseng) is appointed substantive Senior Vice-President of the Court of Censors. (5) Owing to the constant complaints which have reached us of the local authorities throughout the Empire using the sale of the *Chao Hsin* Bonds as a pretext to extort money from the masses, especially in Shantung and Szechuan we hereby command that the sales be immediately, stopped. The Bonds were meant to be voluntary and we gave perfect liberty to our subjects to buy them or not as they pleased ; but since they have been the source of peculation and force by some of our officials our wishes have been perverted and so all sales of *Chao Hsin* Bonds are from henceforth to be stopped.

CONSCRIPTION vs. VOLUNTEERS.

The following Imperial edict was issued on the 5th ult. ; We have received a memorial from Chang Yin-huan saying that recently there have been many memorials presented to the Throne suggesting the advisability of inaugurating the conscription among the people of the empire, according to foreign methods, in order to make the whole population of China soldiers. The memorialist, however, thinks that this scheme is too wide for the present crisis but that if each province organises its own volunteer corps, drilling them according to the Western methods already sanctioned by the Throne, making the members serve a certain time, and then putting them into the Reserve, their places in the corps being taken by recruits and so on, the plan would bear quicker results, especially as the volunteers could be utilised to serve as garrisons when the regular troops are needed elsewhere, while they could further be used to reinforce the regulars in emergencies. We quite agree with Chang Yinh-uan's arguments, especially as these volunteer corps could be formed into the nucleus of a huge army in times of need. This plan should be put into effect at once, specially as regards the province of Kuangsi where there is a serious rebellion among the Secret Society men. We hereby command that the Viceroys and Governors of provinces put into action at once the recommendation of Chang Yinhuan and report to us within three months what they have done in the matter ; but the Viceroy and Governor of the Two Kuang provinces are to be only given one month to report to us, on pain of severe penalties.

WEIHAIWEI NEWS.

For two or three weeks past, writes a correspondent on September 1, there has been little of general interest occurring in connection with this place. About a week since the flagship Centurion retured from her cruise in Japanese waters, as did the Victorious, Narcissus, Barfleur and others. At present, including destroyers, some twelve or fourteen ships are in the harbour.

At times one of the number steams out for target-practice or goes to Chefoo to coal, otherwise there is not much movement among them. Little as there is at Weihaiwei to make it an attractive place, I understand that many of them were glad to be back from Japan, owing to the fact that here it is much cooler.

Our maximum heat this summer has been about 87° in the shade, and this only on one or two days. For a month or so it ranged about 82° in the hottest part of the day, cooler at nights, and now and then a drop of eight to ten degrees in the day. And this has been, in that matter, an average summer. On Liukungtao cricket and other games have during the whole time been freely indulged in. It is certainly a cooler place to spend August and September in than Chefoo, and in time Weihaiwei may take away much of the popularity of that place as a summer resort.

Occasional steamers now call on their way to or from Chefoo, but as yet there is little business outside supplying the Fleet ; it, however, makes it possible for residents or visitors to come and go without having the trying overland journey. There is a report that a steamer belonging to a Chinese firm, but subsidised by the naval authorities, is soon to be regularly running between here and Chefoo.

NATIVE RUMOURS.

Among the natives persistent and wide-spread reports prevail of imminent trouble between England and Russia. Yesterday had been fixed as the day when the Russian Fleet of twenty-two ships was to come along and clear out the English,—or at least attempt it. In the minds of many there seems to have been a doubt as to whether it would succeed. In recent years there have been so many changes, that to many of the population another change would not be unwelcome, especiall were it brought about by a quarrel between two of the outside Western Kingdoms.

The *Fuchi* is still here, and is the only warlike (!) representative of China on hand, though some few days since the *Tungchi* paid a short visit to the harbour.

THE SURVEY OF THE HARBOUR.

The Waterwitch is still here busily engaged in survey work. The harbour itself has been well surveyed and I understand gives general satisfaction. In places a good deal of dredging is called for, but as the bottom is mostly mud this will not likely be a great expense. I hear that a dredger is on its way here for that work.

Some of the sunken Chinese warships have been sold to a Chinese firm, and they are busily engaged in blowing them to pieces and making what they can of the old iron, copper, etc. One hears of important improvements to be undertaken, but anything extensive will, of course, have to be sanctioned by the home authorities, and what is to be made of the place in the near future probaly even Lord Salisbury or Mr. Goschen have as yet no clear ideas. But it is likely that the redoubtable and gallant Lord Charles Beresford will visit the place, and they will surely have a good many ideas and suggestions free, gratis, and for nothing on his return home, as to what to do with Weihaiwai.—*N. C. News.*

M. DE ROUGEMONT'S EXPERIENCES.

An Australian writes in the *Daily Chronicle* :—The marvellous tale of M. Louis de Rougemont possesses for Australasian readers even a greater interest and fascination than has already been shown by hundreds of thousand of people in this country, who have read in a popular magazine the first portion of his narrative. The reason for my statement that Australasians will be more interested than Englishmen in M. de Rougemont's wonderful story is that although this gentleman has, for something like thirty years, been living among the cannibal blacks of North-Western Australia, his experiences have come as a surprise to Australians—they never knew of them till within a few months ago. Although there are some hundreds of newspapers in the five colonies, many of which are conducted with considerable ability, and take a very keen interest in the explanatory record of the country, they have not, so far as I know, heard of or alluded to M. de Rougemont, the authenticity of whose narrative is vouched for by such high authorities as Dr. J. Scott Keltie and Dr. Hugh R. Mill. The names of these two gentlemen alone should be a guarantee of the absolute accuracy of M. de R.—more especially as the publishers of the story have announced that both Dr. Scott Keltie and Dr. Mill have checked de Rougemont's story in detail and found it to be "perfectly accurate."

Now, the writer of this article, with all respect to such experts and men of ability as Drs. Scott Keltie and Mill, asks them if they are absolutely satisfied of the details of M. de Rougemont's narrative so far as it has been given to us in the magazine before-mentioned? If two such gentlemen can answer "Yes—that they *are* perfectly convinced of the truth of all the details of this wonderful story, then I can only state my opinion that the pearl-sheller, the Australian explorer, and the man acquainted with the Australian blacks will not be so convinced. That there is a very considerable substratum of fact in the story, as far as the narrator's experience of the blacks of the North-West coast goes, I—and all other native-born Australians—do not doubt. Butti is a very serious matter for a learned society to vouch for a man's story word for word as told by him (and for that story to be accepted and believed in by the public) without the most careful investigation.

Now let me go briefly into a few details of M. de Rougement's adventures.

He tells us for instance, that the schooner in which he made his fateful voyage from Singapore to the pearling grounds secured £50,000 worth of pearls in one season, besides thirty tons of pearl-shell. Such a record as this of one vessel has never, to my knowledge, been heard of in pearl fishing annals. The thirty tons of *pearl-shell* are reasonable enough.

An octupus of enormous size seizes a man and a boat and drags them beneath the surface. During my twenty-five years experience in Pacific seas I have never heard of an octopus weighing more than 15lb being found in shallow waters such as pearlers would work. An octopus weighing 15lb. would have tentacles about 10 feet in length ; but even one with tentacles of thirty feet could not take a *boat* under the surface. That there are some enormous creatures of this species is well known, as many a sperm whale's stomach has revealed, but I have never heard of such being discovered anywhere but in a whale's stomach or floating dead upon the surface of the sea. However, M. de Rougemont has seen one alive. His description of the anatomy and appearance of the creature is a revelation to me.

But I must hurry on ; M. de Rougemont, during the lonely two years he spent upon a sandbank (the latitude and longitude of which he does not give) used to amuse himself by cruising up and down the lagoon upon a turtle's back. When M. de R. wanted to go to port he stuck his right big toe into the turtle's eye and the turtle went to port; when he wished to go to starboard he stuck his left big toe into the turtle's port eye, and the turtle promptly went to starboard. Now, I have caugt and handled some thousands of turtle, both afloat and ashore, and I never yet saw one which when afloat and when touched anywhere on its body, did not sink almost vertically. Furthermore, if a turtle's eye is touched, even when he is on land, he contracts his neck and turns his head downwards and won't go for a spin even if you use spurs.

A horde of blacks assail M. de R. with boomerangs, which, after circling around his head, return to the throwers upon cliffs 200ft. high. This "detail" will be of interest to Australian readers who know exactly what can be done with a boomerang, and what cannot.

Space forbids further allusion to this wonderful story. There are many other marvels announced. But the chief, in point of interest to us Australians, is that M. de Rougemont rescued two English girls from the "harem of a cannibal chief." "Who were the girls? Where are they now! And how is it that no one in Australia has, to my knowledge, heard of such a rescue? The feat ought to have made M. de Rougemont a hero in my country. We know all about Mrs. Fraser and William Buckley and Morris, and one Louis Pellatier, and their captivity among the blacks ; but we know nothing of the two English girls. And we Australians want to know—want to know very much. Also, we shall be deeply interested to learn of the 1,500 miles' voyage in a canoe and why any of the Australian maintand blacks should make a voyage of fifteen miles, let alone 1,500—also where the voyage began.

SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

THE Philippine insurgents are apparently giving the American officials at Manila no end of trouble. Aguinaldo has admitted that he is quite unable to keep the rabble in check, and to satisfy their demands he has made a demand to General Otis and Admiral Dewey for half the plunder captured in Manila. Admiral Dewey and General Otis have replied in a note in which they disclaimed all connection with the rebels and ordered that they evacuate the district surrounding Manila before September 15. If the rebels were not dispersed on September 15, the naval and military forces of the United States would take active measures against them.

A deliberate and carefully-planned attempt to poison the Emperor of Corea and the principal members of his suite, by poisoning the coffee of the royal party with arsenic, has been discovered. The condition of some of the victims is considered very critical. Numerous arrests have been made inside and outside the Palace. The Emperor is now guarded by a posse of thirty European Police.

L Avenir du Tonkin reports that the representatives of the Societe de Fives Lille have for upwards of a month been discussing plans with the Chinese officials delegated to assist in the construction of the railway from Phu-lang-thong to Lungchow, but can obtain no satisfaction, and find it impossible to start the work. It is more than probable that should the Societe de Fives Lille fail to obtain satisfaction they will abandon the project.

A large and representative meeting was held in the theatre of the Canton Club, on September 14, to consider the advisability of establishing a Volunteer Corps for the defence of the Shameen in case of any riot occurring. It was intended that one corps should be raised for the protection of all the Shameen. This was found impracticable, as the French Consul said he would not delegate his power to anyone who was not a Frenchman. It follows, therefore, that the officer commanding the Volunteers on the British concession cannot take his men on the French concession without the consent of the French Consul. The defence will, therefore, be divided into two independent bodies, and leaves the bridge on the French side of the Shameen, which lies nearest the part from which rioters would be likely to come, to be defended by the smallest body. The Germans threw themselves very heartily in with the British, and with their aid a really good corps will be made equal to all ordinary occasions.

The rebels are not yet conquered in Kwangsi. The officials do not seem able to restore law and order in that portion of the country. There is a good deal of unrest in both provinces.

The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the London General Chamber of Commerce, asking the assistance and co-operation of the London Chamber in securing the best interests of the Colony which are in danger of suffering injury from the stipulations in the Convention signed to secure the extension of the boundaries of Hongkong.—*China Mail* (Sep. 17.)

THE REBELS AT MANILA.

AMERICANS PREPARING TO FIGHT.

LATEST advices from Manila, says a Hongkong telegram of September 16, are some-what disquieting. The rebels have at last thrown off the American curb, and in their latest demand the true spirit of the rabble following of Aguinaldo has been revealed. Aguinaldo, as leader of the Philippine insurgents, addressed a note to General Otis and Admiral Dewey, the administrative officials of the U. S Government in the Philippines, claiming for the rebels one-half of the plunder obtained by the capture of Manila, on the ground that the insurgents had been chiefly instrumental in bringing about the fall of the city.

General Otis and Admiral Dewey have replied to the overtures of the insurgent in a joint note disclaiming all connection with the rebels, and ordering the immediate evacuation by the insurgents of Manila and the surrounding districts. Should the rebels not have cleared out of the districts specified before Thursday, 15th September, the U.S. military and naval forces were to commence operations against the insurgents. When the last mail left Manila, the American fleet was preparing for a bombardment of the rebel position.

A few days ago a company of American soldiers had a collision with the insurgents. The Americans are extending their lines round the bay, and the insurgents endeavoured to arrest the advance of the U. S. troops. The commander of the Americans ordered bayonets to be fixed, and the insurgents, alarmed at the prompt action taken, allowed the soldiers to pass unmolested.

Letters have been received in Hongkong from Aguinaldo in which he states that he had been forced by his followers to make the demand for the delivery of half of the Manila plunder. It is quite evident that Aguinaldo is finding great difficulty in keeping the insurectos in check. The rebel chief has already remarked upon the haughty manner in which he has been treated by American officers, but he trusted that any disagreements between his party and the Americans might be amicably settled.

THE FRENCH RAILWAY IN KWANGSI.

CHINESE OFFICIAL OBSTRUCTION.

THREATENED REPRISALS.

L'Avenir du Tonkin reports as follows with regard to the proposed railway from Phu-lang-thong to Lungchow :—The representatives of the Societe de Fives-Lille, who, for upwards of a month, have been discussing plans with the Chinese officials delegated to assist in the construction of the railway over the frontier, can obtain no satisfaction, and find it impossible to commence the work. Colonel Valieres will return to France, and one of the directors of the Company is expected to arrive on the scene soon to make a last attempt to effect a settlement. It is more than probable that should the Societe de Fives-Lille fail to obtain satisfaction, they will absolutely abandon the project, claiming a heavy indemnity for the work already performed and the lost time. General Sou and some members of his suite are alleged to be concerned in the obstacles placed in the way of the French Company. In the meanwhile, time passes, the line is not constructed and the English advance on the other side, and will be in the heart of China before the *premier coup de pioche* can be given to the Tonkinese frontier.—*China Mail.*

THE OPENING OF KIAOCHOW.

A TSINTAU correspondent says:—September 2nd which was the day the Port was made an open one. Flags were seen flying from every house and hut. Speeches were made and cheers were given, in the morning. In the afternoon many called on the Governor to offer their congratulations. There were fireworks at night, and guns were fired from the forts. The Irene was the only cruiser in the harbour. Everything passed off very nicely.

A large transport, the Crefeld, has been in the harbour for a few days. She brought out about 500 soldiers who landed September 4. Five hundred from the forts were put on board the same day to go back to Germany. The soldiers and officers that were going home looked a happy lot.

The Governor told me that lots for building business houses as well as dwellings would be sold to the highest bidder October 3rd. That is the day set to begin work proper in opening up the port. Enough time has been spent coming to this decision. Things have begun to put in a busy appearance now. I understand the railroad surveyors are at work.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF COREA.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

A SPECIAL telegram from a correspondent, dated Chemulpo, September 15 says: A deliberate and carefully-planned attempt has been made upon the life of the Emperor of Corea and the principal members of his suite residing in the royal palace at Seoul.

The coffee of the royal party was dosed with arsenic, and the condition of some of the victims is considered very critical.

Numerous arrests have been made inside and outside the palace.

The Emperor is now guarded by a posse of thirty European policemen.

THE REBELS IN KWANG SAI.

THE news from Kwang Sai is not very assuring. The rebels have been driven off, but they are not yet conquered. The officials do not seem able to restore laws and order in that part of the country. There is a good deal of unrest in both Provinces, and how can it be other with such a government! The Viceroy is a feeble old man in his dotage. The local madarins know this, and please themselves whether or no they carry out his injunctions. They are thus practically absolute in their districts. The marvel is that this country holds together. It has gone on already so long that people begin to think that it will never end, but the day of reckoning is bound to come, and when it comes, it will be a big one.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes 'as bright as a botton.' It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES possesses that faculty of imagination which is required for the highest success in science, as in art and letters, or, indeed, in practical life. He is a bold, original thinker, and those who know him expected that he would propound some novel views in his address to the British Association. His suggestion that nitrates might be made from air by the electric discharge probably dates from Tesla's experiments several years ago in which the electrical discharge takes the form of a blue flame. Crookes referred this flame to combustion of the atmospheric nitrogen. Lord Kelvin recently warned us against burning all the available oxygen of the air by means of fuel, and Sir William now opens up a possibility of consuming all the nitrogen. The moral is that we must be circumspect and thrifty. We must remember that our stores of material, even atmospheric air, are limited, and require to be husbanded. We cannot go on blindly doing as we like with the resources of Nature as though they were endless.

This part of Sir William's address was the most novel. His views on telepathy and the possible agency of the either in "transferring" or communicating thought from one mind to another apart from the ordinary medium of the senses, have been "in the air") for years, though it is a sign of the times to see a President of the British Association broach the subject in his address. Ideas very similar to his on this head were thrown out in the "Romance of Electricity," published by the R.T.S., some years ago, and we have also seen the like elsewhere.

Cyclists will be interested to learn that MM. Regnault and Bianchi have made a study of cycling champions in order to find out what effect their exertions in a race have upon their internal organs. The men, Miller, Frederick, and Faure, were examined by the phonendoscope, recently referred to in this column, after a run of 72 hours in the Parc des Princes, Paris.

The phonendoscope outlines the dimensions of the organs on the skin, and from its delineations before and after the race, it was clear that the abdominal organs, above all the liver, kidneys, and stomach, are diminished by cycling. Subcutaneous fat is also decreased; the heart and lungs, however, have shrunk little or not at all,; thanks to the flow of blood provoked by the work. All the abdominal organs have been raised owing to the attitude of the rider and the play of the legs and body; and the abdominal organs have raised the lungs, especially the right lung, which touches on the liver, and the heart is lifted towards the neck. The displacements range from three to five sentimatres. The heart and other organs of Miller and Faure were the most resisting, and this enabled them to complete the course.

Now that we can carry light gases, such as hydrogen and coal gas, in the form of liquid, it is probable that a new departure will be made in ballooning, either in the shape of gas motors for propelling the balloon, or to increase the ascensional force. The liquid gas can take the place of ballast. Professor Errera, of the University of Brussels, proposes to surround the balloon with a kind of collapsible life belt or buoy, which can be inflated or emptied of gas at will by means of pipes and stopcocks communicating with the bottles containing the liquid gas or with the open air. To ascend the gas would be let into the buoy, and to descend it would be let out. With a good portable machine for liquefying the gas it could be brought back to the liquid form and restored to the bottles.

By the electric hemostat of Lawson Tait bleeding is arrested without the use of a ligature. It is practically a pair of forceps for nipping the artery, but the forceps contain a platinum wire heated by electricity, and the compressed artery is cauterised in a few seconds, thus preventing further escape of blood.

To satisfy the requirements of the "Commission des Theatres" a new metallic curtain is to be installed at the Grand Opera, Paris, and lowered after each representation, or in case of any alarm. It will be of aluminium blades, and its total weight will be about one-third of that of an iron curtain. It is being made by M. Charpentier at Voidoie, near Belfort.

According to M. Carles boric acid is present in many wines, especially white wines. It is used as a preserver of the gelatine and isinglass used as clarifiers, which might putrefy without it. Moreover, it checks fermentation, and is used in making sweet white wines. It is, however, a question whether boric acid is permissible in human food or drink on hygienic grounds.

The Indian nomads of the Grand Chaco, South America, make their "kiva," a very alcoholic drink, from the mimosa melanoxylon, or Algarobe. The "kiva" is, by etiquette prepared by the drinkers themselves. Fruit of the mimosa is masticated, while sipping "mate" or Paraguayan tea from time to time. The juice is then collected, fermented and clarified by a process like that used for wine in France. It is pleasant to taste, fragrant as vanilla, and very intoxicating.

An electric light beacon capable of sending a visible beam 147 miles, theoretically, has been installed at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, U. S. In the focus of two lenses each 9 feet in diameter is placed an arc lamp of 9,000 candle-power, and thus two beams are sent out.

Rockall is perhaps the smallest island in the world. It is situated in the Atlantic over 300 miles west of Scotland, and is a mere rock about 60 feet high and 225 feet round, arising from a reef of sand. The rock is basalt, and granite, very magnetic. It is haunted by seabirds, and the mackerel of the surrounding seas are very fine. Of course, it was never inhabited, and is very seldom visited owing to the difficult of landing on it. Several wrecks have been caused by it, but surely science might devise a beacon for it.

The central station of the "Niagara Falls Power Company" has been completed, thus affording room for seven other electric generators, which will bring the total horse-power of the works up to 50,000.

Some diversity of opinion has existed among physiologists as to the physiological signification of eating salt; according to Bunge, the use of sodium chloride with food is to counteract the effects of the poassium salts predominating especially in vegetable diet, while other physiologists regard salt purely in the nature of a condiment with no special action. M. Leon Fredericq, writing in the *Bulletin de l'Academie Royale de Belgique*, describes his observations on certain salts used by the natives of the Congo State. These salts are produced by the incineration of aquatic plants, and are placed on the market in the form of cakes produced by evaporation of the solution formed by dissolving the residue. An analysis shows them to consist almost entirely of chloride and sulphate of potassium, the former largely preponderating, and the presence of sodium being only detectable by the spectroscope. The fact that salts of potassium are thus used for cooking purposes seems to negative the views of Bunge, and to support the opinion, previously advanced by Lapicque, that the use of salt is primarly to improve the flavour of food.

Different persons require different amounts. Some persons seemingly do not need more than five or six hours of regular sleep. The majority, however, need eight houre. The amount would be governed considerably by the general state of nutrition of the body, and the character of the exercise which has produced the need for sleep. What is necessary to be accomplished in the sleeping hours is the building up of the nervous centres, and other centres of the body, and to repair the waste that has taken place during the day. If the state of nutrition is good, and there has been healthy working of the norves during the day, with such a degree of physical exercise as has left the circulation of the body in an even-balanced condition throughout the entire system, the process of repair and restitution will go on readily and rapidly. On the other hand, if the individual is suffering from dyspepsia, and his body is filled up with poisonous products, either from degistive trouble or from lack of appropriate exercise then the repairing processes during sleep will be unhealthy, and a longer time may be required to establish a less sound state of the nerves than with such individuals where the conditions are more nearly perfct.

In Switzerland they have commenced making phonographic clocks and watches which, it appears, leave anything heretofore accomplished far in the shade. By merely pressing the button of the new timepiece, it pronounces the hour distinctly. The alarms call to the sleeper: "It's six o'clock; get up." There are some which even add the words; "Now, don't go to sleep again,". The form can be changed to suit the buyer and make the warning more or less emphatic. This application of the phonographic principle is due to a French watchmaker settled at Geneva. He introduces into clocks and watches little stabs of vulcanised rubber, on which the desired words are traced in grooves corresponding to the hours and fractions of hours.

"Popular Science News" reports a new kind of false teeth invented by a Dr. Zamesky. "They are made of gutta-percha porcelain, or metal, as the case may be. At the root of the false tooth holes are made. Holes are also made upward into the jaw. The tooth is then placed into the cavity. In a short time a soft granulated growth finds its way from the patient's jaw into the holes in the tooth. This growth gradually hardens and holds the tooth in position. Dr. Zamesky has tried them on dogs and men, and with success, it is reported."

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

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"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.
With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.
THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.
The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one would not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."
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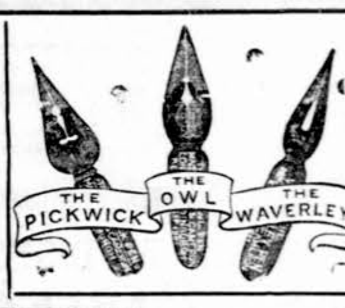

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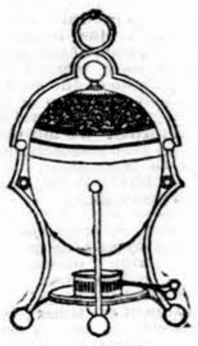

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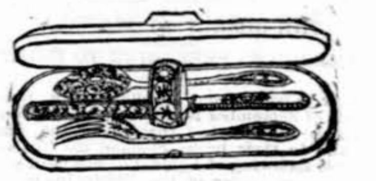

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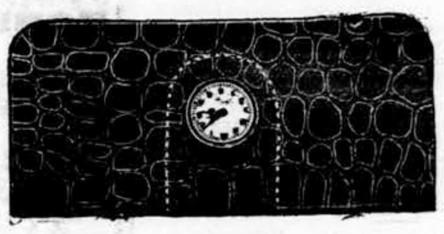

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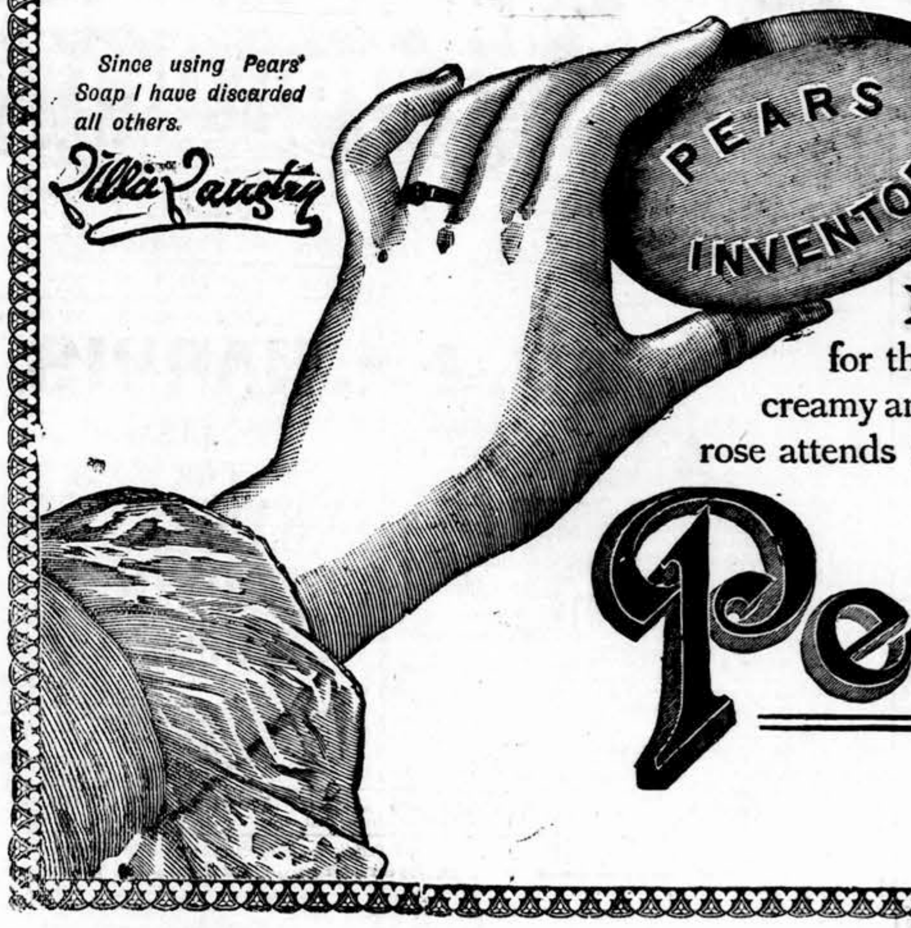

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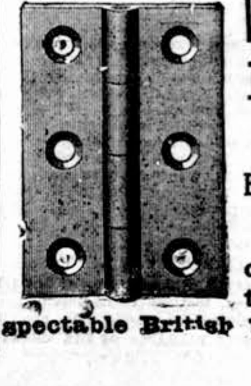

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